HE WEATHER—PARIS: Saturday, misty early, fair later. mp. 3-8 (37-46). Sunday, misty early, fair later. LONDON: urday, dry with sunny spells. Temp. 0-8 (32-46). Sunday, udy. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Saturday, rainy. Temp. 5-11 -52). NEW YORK: Saturday, rain. Temp. 3-9 (37-48).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Dra.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior.
Algeria	2.75 Din.	Iceland	150 Ukr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	LE14.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	0.2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	3.25 Din.
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

No. 29,870 ** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24-25, 1979 Established 1887

Iranian Leftists Defy Khomeini With Huge Rally

By William Branigin

TEHRAN, Feb. 23 (WP) — Iranian leftists staged a show of rength today in defiance of Ayaollah Ruhollah Khomeini with an timated 50,000 persons at a rally ganized by a Marxist guerrilla oup.

Speakers representing oil workrs, farmers, factory employees and e Marxist Fedayeen (People's crifice guerrillas) called for the eation of a "people's army," exlsion of foreign workers and naonalization of banks, industries id foreign capital.

There were further reports today secessionist agitation in the urdish region of western Iran. ie national radio warned Kurds ot to attack Iranian military posts ar the border with Iraq, saying at troops and garrisons had orrs to shoot. The radio also apaled to the population to ignore counter-revolutionary" call for arches on army barracks in the rder regions.

The crowd at Tehran University, sembled under a drizzling rain, peared to represent a cross-secon of Iranian society, although it emed most heavily weighted with iddle-class people and students. veral persons interviewed at ranom admitted that they were Communists, but many seemed to be esternized Iranians who fear that Islamic republic will not give em true democracy.

Clearly Dissatisfied

They stopped short of openly iticizing Ayatollah Khomeini, the iritual leader of Iran's revolution io aims to set up an "Islamic public" here. But the speakers ade it clear, to the applause of the owd, that they were dissatisfied with Ayatollah Khomeini's domination of the new revolutionary regime.

"We want unity, not monopoly of one group at the expense of others," a Fedayeen speaker said. "Unity means the participation of all groups and classes with all shades of opinion to achieve the common purpose of eliminating imperialism."

The speaker also stated what he called a message of support from Iranian Kurds, emphasizing that they are not separatists.

The organizers held the rally on the university campus, a leftist stronghold, after Ayatollah Khomeini banned their march, scheduled for yesterday, from Fedayeen headquarters to the ayatollah's home.

Khomeini Supporters

Halfway through the rally, a procession of Khomeini supporters carrying portraits of their leader marched through the crowd to a campus mosque, where they chanted their own slogans. There were no incidents.

Although it represented a significant show of strength, today's rally was less than half the size of one earlier this month in support of Premier Mehdi Bazargan, who was appointed by the ayatollah to head the provisional Islamic revolutionary government.

Perhaps more portentous than the turnout, observers said, were the indications that the "Iranian revolution" is becoming increasingly polarized between left and right.

A 26-year-old architect, an avowed Communist who was attending the rally with his girlfriend, said, "It's inevitable that in four or five months there will be a fight between the Communists and the government. The government is moving toward some sort of fascism." He said he would be willing to participate in such an armed struggle.

An Iranian liberal who opposes Communism said, "We believe the Khomeini people have become arrogant and want to monopolize politics in Iran. We've got to stop it now or it will be too late."

A retired central bank employee who admitted that he belonged to the outlawed pro-Moscow Tudeh Communist Party said, "I'm not opposed to Khomeini, but I'm afraid he will be trapped in the bourgeoisie and the struggle of the people will be ruined."

Another participant was a young Iranian naval officer who said he

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Associated Press

Slogans in English and Persian are written on banners hung at Tehran University campus during a rally held Friday by Marxist Fedayeen in defiance of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

ufthansa, Pan Am esume Iran Runs

COLOGNE, Feb. 23 (UPI) — fthansa announced today that it ll resume regular service to and m Iran tomorrow. Pan American d yesterday that its regularly heduled flights to Tehran will reme Sunday.

Pan Am planned to operate its al evacuation flight from heran to Frankfurt tomorrow, a okesman said.

"[Our] Tehran office reported at Tehran airport is functioning rmally," said the Pan Am okesman, "with all navigational ls functional and full airport ser-es and satisfactory airport secur-"

Hundreds of Casualties Reported

Rhodesia Jets Attack Zambian Rebel Base

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 23 (AP) — Rhodesian planes struck at what was described as a large nationalist guerrilla camp within 22 miles of the Zambian capital of Lusaka today, a military spokesman said.

A few hours after the attack, military trucks and ambulances brought the wounded, many of whom appeared to be young men wearing military uniforms, to Lusaka's general hospital, witnesses said. They reported hundreds of dead and wounded.

Nationalist and government sources in Lusaka said that two of the Rhodesian planes were shot down and their pilots and crews killed.

The Zambian government said, "Rebel Rhodesian jets violated Zambian airspace and bombed a refugee camp around Nampundwe mine near Lusaka." The dispatch said the extent of casualties and damage was not known.

Sources said that the camp contained guerrillas of Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army who had recently been moved there from bases closer to the capital. Mr. Nokomo claimed responsibility for shooting down a Rhodesian airliner Feb. 12, killing all 59 persons aboard.

Rhodesian Vow

After the airliner was downed by a Soviet SAM-7 missile, the Rhodesians vowed revenge against Mr. Nkomo's guerrillas if his claim proved to be true. This week, Rhodesia announced that an investigation had confirmed that Mr. Nkomo's forces had shot down the airliner.

Last weekend, the Rhodesians hit Nkomo camps near Livingstone on the Rhodesian border twice and crossed once into Mozambique to hit Robert Mugabe's guerrilla camps near Chimoio. But they said at the time that the raids were normal border operations, designed to prevent the black nationalists from sabotaging upcoming elections.

Rhodesia's military commander, Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, has said that guerrilla bases in Zambia and Mozambique would be bombed to prevent guerrillas from disrupting the elections.

Black nationalists have refused to participate in the April 20 election in which blacks will be allowed to vote for the first time. The election will give blacks limited control of Rhodesia's government, which has been controlled by the white minority for 90 years.

A Rhodesian military spokesman said today that all planes returned to base after the raid. He gave no estimates of casualties.

• In an interview with Jonathan Power, Tanzanian President Nyerere speaks of political will in Africa. Page 6.

Both Sides Seen Strengthening Forces

Heavy Fighting Reported For Vietnam Border City

BANGKOK, Feb. 23 (NYT) — Heavy fighting swirled about the Vietnamese provincial capital of Lang Son today, Western analysts reported, as the Chinese invading army continued heavy pressure on Vietnamese defenders along the frontier. An analyst said that it was likely that Lang Son was in Chinese hands.

The Western sources reported that the basic war picture remained unchanged while both sides were augmenting their forces committed to battle. Vietnam was said to be continuing to strengthen its defenses by moving line troops north toward the border, which is held largely by regional militia units.

Meanwhile, in Moscow, several top Soviet military leaders spoke strongly against China's invasion of Vietnam, but carefully avoided any suggestion that Moscow might retaliate.

Neither the speakers, who included the defense minister, the chief of staff of the armed forces, and the head of the Warsaw Pact, nor the official media used the occasion of Armed Forces Day to threaten China.

Moving Toward Front

In Vietnam, artillery, tanks and other armored vehicles are heading toward the front to counter a similar deployment of heavy arms by the invaders. The air forces of both sides were said to be active but continued to avoid engaging each other, the analysts said. Both Chinese and Vietnamese fighter-bombers were said to be employed mainly in close support of ground forces.

Meanwhile, at least one of the four huge Soviet cargo planes sent to Vietnam yesterday, presumably airlifting military materiel of a priority nature, was assumed to have reached Hanoi, after a refueling stop in Baghdad.

If the report of the fall of Lang Son proves correct, Vietnam would have lost two provincial capitals to the Chinese as the first week of the war neared its close. China has already captured the border town of Lao Cai in its thrust down the Red River Valley. The drive around Lang Son, closer to the coast and only about 85 miles from the capital of Hanoi, is the second principal thrust.

Along the rest of the mountainous frontier, the Chinese army appears to be concerned with establishing a hold just across the line in Vietnam. Analysts reported that the deepest Chinese advances into Vietnam amounted to about 15 miles on the ground, while air penetrations were not reported beyond 20 miles.

Shrouded in Silence

The progress of the fighting continues to be shrouded in the silence decreed by Peking and the imprecise claims, mainly of large numbers of enemy troops killed, issued by Hanoi.

Diplomats, including envoys with long experience in China and Indochina, are baffled not only by the paucity of battlefield information but even more by the absence of clues to the objective that China set when it ordered elements of five armies to sweep across the border last Saturday.

The closest any Soviet statement came to a warning was in a speech by the defense minister, Marshal Dmitri Ustinov. He said:

"The armed forces of the U.S.S.R. are on a high level, which insures the accomplishment of any tasks set by the party and people. It would do well for all those who are eager to play with fire and engage in saber-rattling to remember this, wherever they may be — in the West or in the East."

Marshal Viktor Kulikov, who heads the Warsaw Pact forces, denounced "the present rulers of China who unleashed aggression against socialist Vietnam," and said that the Soviet Union and its allies "cannot leave unnoticed the military preparations of the imperialist states and take all necessary measures to guarantee their security."

Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, chief of staff of the Soviet armed forces, was reported to have delivered a bland address without any threats.

The restraint in the military men's remarks appeared to indicate that the Kremlin has not decided to go beyond an airlift of military supplies in its aid to Vietnam. Vietnam has a friendship agreement with the Soviet Union, and a day after the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



United Press International

Inhabitants of the border areas of Vietnam's northern Lang Son province flee Chinese invaders.

Over Response to Soviet Threat

U.S.-W. German Dispute Looms

By Michael Getler

BONN, Feb. 23 (WP) — The United States and West Germany may be heading toward another controversy over security issues similar to the episode last spring over neutron weapons that brought hard feelings and political embarrassment to both Bonn and Washington.

The issue this time is how the West should respond to the buildup of mobile, multiple-warhead Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles targeted on Western Europe.

The West German government, along with the rest of the NATO alliance, would prefer that these weapons be negotiated out of existence in the U.S.-Soviet strategic-arms talks. If that cannot be accomplished, however, new U.S.-developed weapons such as improved, nuclear-tipped versions of the medium-range Pershing missile or Cruise missiles may have to be based in West Germany to counter the Soviet weapons.

That prospect presents a twofold problem. Positioning those weapons in West Germany would mark the first time that nuclear weapons able to reach the Soviet landmass were stationed in West Germany. This would undoubtedly subject West Germany to verbal attacks by the Soviet Union at a time when the two countries generally have been improving relations.

Second, while Bonn has made clear that it would go along with any joint NATO decision on modernizing nuclear weapons based in Europe, Bonn has also informed Washington and NATO that West Germany will not allow itself to be the only West European country where such weapons are based.

This sets up the potential for a repeat of the neutron-weapon dispute — just as the West Germans were finally signaling their willingness to accept the controversial weapons, President Carter decided against producing them for now.

According to some military analysts here, West Germany is the only place where these weapons could reasonably be based. France, which is outside the NATO military alliance, and Britain have their own medium-range nuclear strike forces. And it would be politically impossible to place new atomic arms in the Netherlands or Belgium. Besides, neither country is in the proper geographic location.

The matter, however, is extreme-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Puts Off Retirement Until Recognition Given

mith to Run for Rhodesian Parliament

By David B. Ottaway and Caryle Murphy

ALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 23 P) — Prime Minister Ian Smith d here yesterday that he intends run for a seat in Rhodesia's first ck-majority parliament in April will not retire from politics unthe new government gains interional recognition.

n an interview with The Washton Post, Rhodesia's white leadsaid, "Sure, "I'm going to run," hough he was still "absolutely uine" about retiring once the st recognized the new governnt and the economic sanctions re lifted.

This statement of the white leads intention to continue playing a minent role in Rhodesian poli- was surprising news to one of Smith's black colleagues in the acial transitional government's ing Executive Council.

"The Africans will be shocked by t," Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole said a separate interview shortly aftard. "They will say, 'what is ?' " he added.

'Hindrance to Recognition'

"We've been told by moderate ck states and Western countries, Mr. Smith is aware himself, t he is a great hindrance to our ognition," Rev. Sithole said.

"The very physical presence of Smith in the new government uces the possibility of getting ognition and settling the prob- . . . The sooner he leaves, the ter it will be for the country," he d.

Should Mr. Smith win a seat in parliament, he is certain to be ointed a key minister in the inet, because whites are guarand at least five ministerial posis under the new constitution.

Because Mr. Smith stands as the bol of white-minority rule in odesia, his presence in the blackgovernment is bound to be inpreted in black Africa as a clear ication that there has not been a uine transfer to black-majority rule. This will make it unlikely for even moderate African states to recognize the new pro-Western government.

Even government officials of Mr. Smith's closest ally, South Africa, have indicated in private conversations that it would be far better if he stepped down as soon as possible to improve the beleaguered government's chances of gaining Western support in the face of mounting nationalist guerrilla opposition.

"We feel his usefulness is over," a South African Foreign Affairs Department official said, now that the whites, in their referendum Jan. 30, approved the constitutional plan for black-majority rule.

Rev. Sithole said that "it was my

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Allied Photos Revealed Auschwitz in 1944

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (WP) — Allied aerial reconnaissance photograhs revealed the existence of the Nazi death camp at Auschwitz more than a year before the end of World War II, which raises anew the question of why the Allies never bombed the camp or the rail line that carried intended victims there.

"There is little doubt the Auschwitz photographs revealed the existence of a death camp. The question is whether the photo interpreters looking at the pictures recognized it as such and notified their superiors."

Aerial photos taken of Auschwitz by U.S. and British planes from April 4, 1944, to Jan. 14, 1945, clearly show the camp's gas chambers and the crematoria where victims' bodies were burned. Several photos show prisoners undergoing disinfection and standing in line for tattooing. One shows a line of 1,500 prisoners being led into the camp from 85 railroad boxcars at the end of the rail line just outside the camp gate.

The photographs, along with a scholarly treatise titled "Holocaust Revisited," have just been turned over to the National Archives by the CIA, which also passed the photographs on to the White House. It is understood that after seeing the photographs, President Carter sent them to Elie Wiesel, chairman of the Holocaust Commission and an Auschwitz survivor. Why the CIA passed the pictures on to the archives is not clear.

The authors of the accompanying CIA report said that they were moved to research and write the report after seeing the television serial "Holocaust."

"My hope is that we stimulate the interest of historians in the use of photographs taken through aerial reconnaissance," Dino Bruigioni, one of the authors, said yesterday. "It is an untapped source of history."

The immediate reaction to release and publication of the photograhs may be primarily one of anger. Jewish scholars have long asked why the Allies did not bomb Auschwitz or the rail line leading to it.

"A recurring question since World War II has been why the United States rejected requests to bomb the gas chambers and crematoria at Auschwitz or the railroads leading to Auschwitz," University of Massachusetts historian David Wyman said in Commentary magazine last May. "Such requests began to be numerous in the spring of 1944."

Proponents of such an attack recognized that it would have killed many of the inmates, but the Germans were going to kill them anyway, and destroying the camp might have saved other intended victims. Destruction of the rail line would have hampered the transport of nearly 1 million Hungarian Jews, who were being moved to Auschwitz at the time.

On April 10, 1944, two Auschwitz escapees, Rudolf Vrba and Alfred Wetzler, passed on detailed information to Jewish leaders in Switzerland that Auschwitz was a death camp for Jews. The Swiss Jews informed American diplomats in Bern that 12,000 Jews were being murdered every day at Auschwitz, information that reportedly reached Washington by June, 1944.

A crucial question about the aerial pictures of Auschwitz is whether they were ever passed on to Washington by the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey in Britain and Italy, where the reconnaissance planes were based.

The Auschwitz pictures were almost an accidental by-product of photographs taken of an I.G. Farben synthetic-fuels plant less than five miles away. The plant was repeatedly bombed in the last year of the war by U.S. and British planes.

Looking for Details

There is little doubt that the Auschwitz photographs revealed the existence of a death camp. The question is whether the photo interpreters looking at the pictures recognized it as such and notified their superiors. "Photo interpreters were unaware of Auschwitz at the time," Mr. Brugioni said. "They were looking for details of the Farben plant alongside Auschwitz, nothing else."

Mr. Brugioni explained that during World War II, photo interpreters were given no historical or social background by which to judge pictures. He said that they were usually in a hurry to make judgments, and often used shortcuts.

"For instance, there's a picture in the Auschwitz file that shows prisoners being herded toward the camp," Mr. Brugioni said. "During the war, any time a line of people were seen in a picture it was labeled, 'mess hall.' "

The pictures turned over to the archives by the CIA have lain in cans of aerial film stored at a Pentagon repository in Suitland, Md., for 30 years. The CIA acquired the film after "Holocaust" raised the Auschwitz issue last year.

The pictures illustrate what have been until now only "eyewitness accounts of the death process at Birkenau," the murder section of the Auschwitz camp, according to the CIA report. The pictures of the four gas chambers and crematoria at the camp "appear to be historically unique," the CIA report says.

"As far as we have been able to determine," say its authors, "no other photograhy of these facilities exists. The Birkenau gas chambers were special-access facilities, even for most Nazis, and all photography was forbidden. The extermination facilities at the camp were destroyed by the Nazis prior to the camp's being liberated by the Red Army in January 1945."

Situated in a remote Polish area south of Warsaw, Auschwitz opened in June, 1940, to receive Soviet prisoners of war. It later became the main death camp for European Jews. By one count, 2.5 million Jews were killed at there.

U.K. Civil Servants Stage 24-Hour Strike for Raises

LONDON, Feb. 23 (UPI) — Nearly 300,000 civil servants walked off the job today in a 24-hour strike for more pay, hamstringing government operations, affecting ports and airports and forcing cancellation of many flights.

The walkout was the latest in a monthlong epidemic of strikes that have engulfed the country in its worst industrial turmoil in years.

It occurred only 24 hours after unions and city governments throughout Britain appeared to have achieved a settlement of strikes by 1.5 million lower-paid public service workers that have disrupted schools, hospitals and cemeteries and left mountains of uncollected garbage stacked in streets for the past month.

But, within hours, the largest of four public service unions rejected the deal accepted by negotiators for all four unions. It would have given a pay increase of roughly 11 percent to the workers who do the so-called "dirty jobs."

Blow to Callaghan

This was a staggering blow to Prime Minister James Callaghan's hard pressed Labor government, which had hoped an end to industrial unrest was in sight.

Len Murray, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, which has 12 million members, conferred for two hours today with the heads of all four unions. But he failed to persuade the the National Union of Public Employees to withdraw its rejection of the draft settlement.

The government maintained a tough stance — at least in public — on the current splurge of soaring pay demands. Treasury Secretary Joel Barnett told Parliament that the government will maintain an 8.5 percent inflation lid on spending in the coming year.

Officials said that meant that if inflation exceeds that figure, as it appeared certain to do, the government will have to cut back on public spending, even at risk of pushing up the number of unemployed.

The civil service walkout was the first major clash between the government and its own officials in recent years.

Union pickets were stationed outside Mr. Callaghan's offices at 10 Downing St., the Foreign Office and other ministries carrying picket notices.

Ministers Forget Loyalties

Recalling that yesterday Mr. Callaghan himself had branded the walkout as "unnecessary and unjustified," Labor government ministers quietly forgot their own union loyalties — most are members of some union — and crossed picket lines to get to their offices.

Foreign Secretary David Owen, when challenged by a picket outside the Foreign Office, replied: "I have great pleasure in crossing this picket line. I think this is one of the most irresponsible strikes I have seen."

At London's Heathrow and Gatwick airports nearly 200 flights were canceled and others were hours late because traffic control assistants were among the strikers. Huge lines built up at Heathrow's immigration section where only a single officer was on duty to stamp passports.

Most customs checks were unmanned. At Heathrow travelers who owed duty on goods were asked to fill in a form and place it in an "honesty box." But, as a traveler noted, "I didn't see many doing that."

Israeli Oil Find Reported in Suez

TEL AVIV, Feb. 23 (Reuters) — An Israeli oil exploration company has reported finding signs of an important new oil strike in the Gulf of Suez off the coast of Israeli-occupied Sinai, an energy ministry spokesman said today.

"Geological findings indicate that it could be an important strike, in the vicinity of 5,000 barrels a day," the spokesman said, "but we will not know definitely for another week or two."

Speculates That Pact Could Lead to Protector Status

Carter Notes Egypt-Israel Security Roles

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (WP) — President Carter said yesterday that successful achievement of an Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement could cause the two countries to evolve into major forces for security and stability in the tumultuous Middle East.

Speaking to a gathering of editors and broadcasters at the State Department, the president cited Egypt in particular as a nation whose sizable armed forces and influence in the Arab world could lead it to the role of protecting smaller Arab countries against aggression.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt told Defense Secretary Harold Brown last Saturday that Egypt is willing to assume a major stabilizing military role in the Middle East if the United States helps in re-equipping the Egyptian armed forces. U.S. sources have said that Egypt wants billions of dollars in U.S. weapons and equipment.

Asked about Egypt taking such a role in the aftermath of the turmoil that has displaced Iran as the Middle East's principal pro-Western military power, the president replied that he did not want to comment on "Egypt as a policeman" for the region. He also emphasized that military aid of the magnitude being sought by Mr. Sadat "might well be beyond our means."

But Mr. Carter obviously had in mind the conversations with Mr. Sadat and other Middle Eastern leaders reported to him by Mr. Brown, who recently completed a 10-day tour of the region. Mr. Carter also seemed to be looking beyond the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks in progress at Camp David, Md., and speculating aloud about the possible contributions that the two countries could make to regional security if their negotiations are successful.

Mr. Carter noted that Egypt has "five divisions or more" facing Israeli troops in the Sinai. If a peace agreement were to free those forces from defense of the peninsula, he said, "they might well be used to preserve the peace" elsewhere in the Middle East and make Egypt into "a genuinely legitimate stabilizing force."

He added that the administration is beginning consultations with Congress, based on the reports brought back by Mr. Brown, to see what might be done about increasing U.S. military assistance to friendly countries in the Middle East.

No Commitments

Administration sources said later that, while the president intends to give serious attention to Mr. Sadat's offer of an increased military role, no commitments have been made by the United States and it is unlikely that any will be until the pattern of events in the Middle East becomes much clearer.

The Defense Department said yesterday that it will send arms experts to Egypt within six to eight weeks to study that country's defense needs. However, administration sources emphasized that Mr. Brown has made clear to Mr. Sadat that there is little chance of Egypt receiving any big infusions of U.S. arms without a treaty settling Egypt's conflict with Israel.

Carter also underscored that qualification when, after talking about Egypt's potential stabilizing role, he added: "I'm not predicting this would happen."

In response to questions about why Washington does not use more pressure to push along the Middle East peace talks, Mr. Carter said there were instances where the United States was unable to order events as it would like.

Limited Influence

"In complete candor, we have approached our limits on legitimate influence and perhaps even pressure on all the countries in that entire region to endorse and participate in the Camp David accords," he said. But, he added, other key Arab states such as Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Syria have refused to follow Egypt's lead in pursuing peace negotiation with Israel.

This theme, which he first sounded in a speech at Georgia Tech in Atlanta on Tuesday, dominated the statement with which he opened the meeting with the editors and broadcasters.

Because of the upheavals and violence gripping Iran and Southeast Asia, Carter said, "a national debate" has broken out about the role of the United States in the world, even in events that are "not of our making."

The president urged that the temptation be resisted to see global changes in simplistic terms of gains or losses for the United States or the Soviet Union. Many situations, including the turmoil in Iran and the conflicts involving China and Vietnam, were products of complex historical circumstances, he said.

Would Use Force

If it becomes necessary to protect vital U.S. interests or honor commitments to allies, Mr. Carter said, he would not hesitate to use military force abroad. But he also noted pridefully that he had not been forced to do so during the two years of his presidency and added: "I hope we are able to keep this precious peace."

When an editor cited public feeling that the administration's foreign policy is irresolute, Mr. Carter responded that it is easier to rally patriotic support in times when forceful action is required. It is much harder for a president able to maintain peace to obtain such widespread backing, he asserted.

Competition and tension with rival superpowers such as the Soviet Union are "inevitable," he said. But he then cited a number of countries — among them China, Egypt and India — that recently have moved toward closer ties with the West and said: "On balance, the trends have not been adverse to our country."

Threatened to Cancel Rest of Brown's Visit

Israel Forced U.S. Hand on W. Bank Tour

By Louis B. Fleming

JERUSALEM, Feb. 23 — U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown agreed to tour the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River earlier this month only after Israeli authorities threatened to cancel the rest of Mr. Brown's visit to Israel, an official said here yesterday.

Mr. Brown was the first high-ranking U.S. official to make an official visit to the area since Israel gained control in 1967. U.S. officials previously have insisted on private visits to dramatize U.S. policy in support of the return of the territories to the Arabs. Israeli press, radio and television have made much of the Brown visit.

"I am pleased that Israel stood its ground," Deputy Defense Minister Mordechai Zippori told three Israeli journalists yesterday.

"The defense minister [Ezer Weizman] did it like a man in the big confrontation with Brown and his party, which reached the highest echelons of the administration in Washington, on the question: Will Brown visit Judea and Samaria or not?"

He was asked if the confrontation was with Mr. Brown or the State Department. There had been reports here before the visit that the U.S. Embassy had opposed such a visit.

'Stood Our Ground'

"With Brown personally, too," the minister replied. "But it started before. But we stood our ground and were prepared for the entire visit to be scrapped."

Mr. Zippori said that Israeli officials were particularly pleased with what Mr. Brown said after the visit. Reporters quoted sources in the Brown party as saying that Mr. Brown now understood the need for Israel to maintain a military position on the West Bank of the Jordan River.

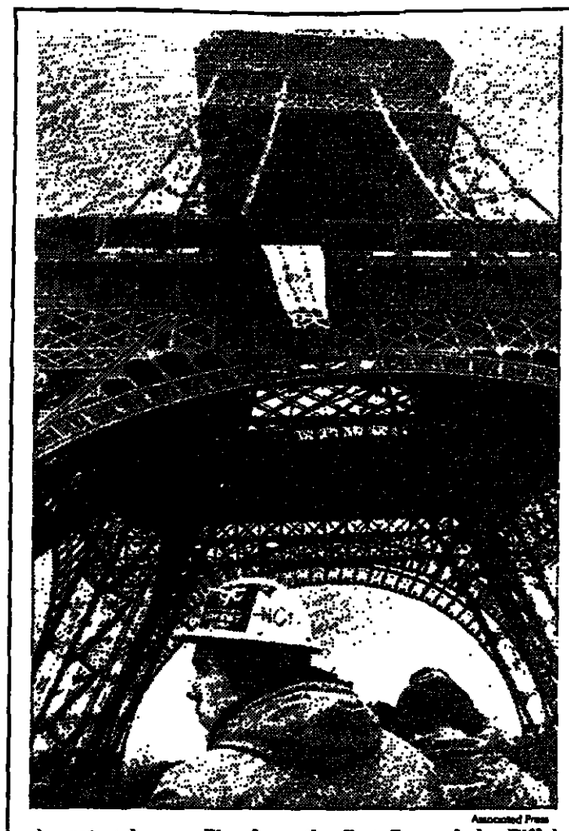
When Mr. Brown finally agreed to the helicopter tour, he insisted that there be no photographs or press coverage. The tour drew a formal protest from Jordan, which administered the area before the 1967 Six-Day War.

Mr. Zippori also expressed satisfaction that the United States was no longer treating Israel as a charity case but as an integral part of Western security.

"America is finally very worried about events in the area," he said, referring to the Middle East. "The Iranian crisis signaled the collapse of U.S. policy and they are worried about this."

He indicated that agreement had been reached on about 80 percent of the arms aid requests made by Israel, including $1 billion to assist in developing air bases to replace two bases in the Sinai, which would be returned to Egypt under the proposed Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

© *Los Angeles Times*



Associated Press

A protest banner flies from the first floor of the Eiffel Tower, where it was hung by demonstrating steelworkers.

Steelworkers Occupy Eiffel Tower To Protest Against Planned Layoffs

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP) — About 300 steelworkers from eastern France occupied the first tier of the Eiffel Tower today to protest huge layoffs planned in the steel industry.

The steelworkers took over the 189-foot-high first tier shortly before noon and remained there for two hours. The demonstration was said to be orderly. The Eiffel Tower was built with Lorraine steel, one union organizer said. The rivets were forged at Gorcy, in the Longwy basin.

Longwy, a mill town in Lorraine whose existence appears threatened by the steel crisis, has become the rallying cry for national dissatisfaction with Prime Minister Raymond Barre's plans to revamp the industry.

Mr. Barre has withdrawn decades of price controls and government subsidies in an effort to streamline the steel industry and make it more competitive with Japan and France's European neighbors. About 35,000 steel layoffs are expected by 1981. Unemployment in France rose to 6.1 percent this month.

Representatives of the five major French trade unions, meanwhile, met in Paris with Industry Ministry Andre Giraud to press their demand for government reconsideration of its steel policy. Their discussions, described as preliminary, produced no new positions, but one union leader said everything is still possible.

Heavy Fighting Reported For Vietnam Border City

(Continued from Page 1)

invasion Moscow warned China to withdraw "before it is too late."

The Russians face severe logistics problems in any military action in Vietnam. Foreign analysts believe that Vietnam is unlikely to want Soviet troops on its territory any more than it wants the Chinese.

Some diplomats in Moscow doubt that there will be any Soviet military response unless the Chinese action drags on. Some believe that, as time passes and as the Chinese seek to hurt the Vietnamese enough to make it clear that a stiff punishment has been rendered, pressure will build for Soviet retaliation, perhaps across the Chinese border.

Moscow has coupled its propaganda attacks on China this week with a vitriolic outcry against the United States, which the press has accused of "connivance" with the Chinese invasion. This, despite the fact that the U.S. ambassador, Malcolm Toon, met with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Feb. 14, three days before the attack, and told him that President Carter had tried to dissuade Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping from launching the invasion during his visit to Washington last month.

Tass said today, "the United States is ostentatiously making gestures of approval to the Peking aggressors." It called the trip to Peking by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, taking place during the invasion, one such gesture.

Western diplomats here expect the trip to reinforce Soviet convictions that Washington has tilted in favor of China in the delicately balanced triangular relationship, a conviction enhanced by the fact that several high-level visits by U.S. administration officials to Moscow were canceled last summer to express Washingtons displeasure over trials of two prominent dissidents then taking place.

U.S. Urges Cease-Fire

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 23 (Reuters) — The United States tonight called for an immediate cease-fire in Vietnam and Cambodia and suggested that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim should seek to resolve the causes of the conflicts.

Addressing the Security Council as it began debate on the Southeast Asia crisis, Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the UN, said that China had no more right to attack Vietnam than Vietnam had to overrun Cambodia. "In both cases, the obligation of China and Vietnam was to involve the mechanisms for peaceful settlement provided by the UN Charter," Mr. Young said.

Treasury Head On 11-Day Trip For U.S. to China

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI) — Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal left today on an 11-day mission to China and Japan that will probably include a meeting with top leaders in Peking on the escalating China-Vietnam border conflict.

The purpose of the trip is to open trade and economic talks with the Chinese. But it has taken on added importance because of last weekend's Chinese invasion of Vietnam. Officials said yesterday that President Carter had given instructions to Mr. Blumenthal for meetings he "probably will have" with Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

On the economic side, Mr. Blumenthal's most difficult problem will lie in settling $196.8 million in U.S. claims against China and $80 million in Chinese assets frozen in the United States for the last three three decades. The issue must be settled before the United States can enter into a trade pact with China, a legal prerequisite for giving the Chinese favored-tariff treatment on their imports and for helping them to obtain government-backed exports credit.

Giscard, Schmidt Reported Stalled In Talks on EMS

PARIS, Feb. 23 (UPI) — Little progress was made today at the 33d biannual French-German summit on settling the problems blocking the new European Monetary System (EMS), sources said.

An Elysee Palace spokesman said only that "useful orientations" on settling the EMS issue had emerged from the meeting of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Both sides stressed that they wanted to see the EMS start as soon as possible. It was to have been begun in January.

France has asked for the elimination of the monetary compensation amounts, which adversely affect its agricultural exports and help German exports. Although West Germany accepts this, it argues that France should not put the elimination of the monetary compensation scheme as a pre-condition for starting the EMS.

Iranian Leftists Hold Rally In Defiance of Khomeini

(Continued from Page 1)

had some reservations about the ill-defined concept of a "people's army" but generally supported the idea of having commanders elected by their troops. He said he advocated less reliance on expensive Western armaments in favor of strengthening the troops' political and ideological motivation.

A speaker who claimed to represent Iranian oil workers issued a series of demands including representation on Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary council, formation of "true unions," and establishment of workers' committees to supervise oil production, exports and distribution. He also called for the elimination of the Western oil consortium, which normally produces and exports the bulk of Iran's crude, and "all other capitalist monopolies."

The speaker reportedly representing Iranian farmers called for the creation of "farmers' councils," cancellation of debts to Iranian state banks and a variety of rural development programs including "increased facilities for silkworm farmers."

Meanwhile, Iran's provisional government has asked Switzerland to freeze the assets of the deposed shah, his family and friends on grounds that the assets were illegally removed from Iran. The Justice Ministry estimated the assets, which it said were transferred out of Iran in the last few months of the shah's reign, at $21 billion.

Police Captain Executed

TEHRAN, Feb. 23 (AP) — A police captain accused of setting a movie fire last September that killed 337 persons was executed early today, the state radio announced. The fire was set in a theater in Abadan.

The captain, identified as Mir Tahri, was executed by a firing squad in the Caspian Sea city of Rudsar after being convicted by an Islamic revolutionary court, the radio said. He also was accused of killing three young persons participating in an anti-shah demonstration before the fall of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Sweden Protests Activities of U.S.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 23 (AP) — Sweden delivered a strong protest today to the U.S. Embassy, charging that U.S. officials here were involved with a senior Swedish police officer, arrested earlier this month for "illegal intelligence activity."

This intelligence activity was said to have taken place in the period 1965-73 — the years when Sweden received a great many U.S. deserters from the Vietnam War.

Tanzania Reports Ugandan Defeat

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Feb. 23 (UPI) — Tanzania announced the capture of a major Ugandan garrison town today and reported heavy fighting raging against the regime of President Idi Amin.

A front-page report in the government-owned Tanzania Daily News said the town of Masaka, 70 miles from the capital of Kampala, has been captured by "Ugandan resistance forces."

Smith to Run for a Seat In Rhodesia Parliament

(Continued from Page 1)

understanding that after the constitution became the law of the land in the first week of March, Smith would resign."

Mr. Smith made his surprise disclosure during a wide-ranging, hourlong interview. He said that although the transitional government would try to get more than 50 percent of the country's 2.8 million voters to the polls, the worsening war situation might make it impossible to get more than 20 percent.

Mr. Smith pleaded for Western understanding of the difficulties facing the government in holding the election because of what he called mounting intimidation by nationalist guerrillas.

He said he was "doubtful" that a Western peace conference could be arranged before the April 20 elections, and he accused the British and U.S. governments of "deliberately resorting to delaying tactics" in now calling one. Mr. Smith would not clearly commit himself on the issue of whether he would call off the elections if a conference could be convened.

"But at the moment," he said, "we are getting along with our elections because we don't believe the U.S. and British governments have any intention of calling a conference. Anything they say to the contrary is bluff."

Nkomo Meeting

He also did not rule out the possibility of another secret meeting with Joshua Nkomo, a black nationalist guerrilla leader who is based in Zambia.

"I've said I will always meet anyone and go anywhere in this world to meet anyone provided it is in the interest of my country, but I cannot tell you if this thing is in the offing now," Mr. Smith said. Mr. Nkomo is leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, which is one of the guerrilla groups fighting to bring down the biracial government in Salisbury.

Mr. Smith maintained that he was not really changing his position regarding his plans to retire from politics but that he had been impressed by the number of whites who had asked him to stay on until the black-run government is firmly established.

Guerrillas Continue Raids Against Nicaragua Forces

MANAGUA, Feb. 23 (UPI) — Sandinista guerrillas attacked a National Guard patrol and military outpost in two cities yesterday in the third consecutive day of a renewed offensive against the regime of President Anastasio Somoza.

Military authorities said that the guerrillas, who waged a civil war against Mr. Somoza's forces in September, fired on a guard patrol in Masaya, 20 miles east of Managua, and on an outpost in Diriamba, 30 miles south of the capital. Reports on deaths and injuries were unavailable.

The renewed Sandinista offensive began Tuesday on the eve of the 45th anniversary of the assassination of Gen. Cesar Augusto Sandino, from whom the guerrillas take their name.

100 Explosions

In the last 48 hours, more than 100 explosions were set off in Managua, Wednesday, the Sandinistas struck in Granada, Matagalpa, Masaya, Leon, Jinotepe and many smaller towns.

Yesterday, the border with Costa Rica was closed for a few hours after the Sandinistas shelled government troops with mortars and opened up with machine gun fire from the Costa Rican side of the border, a National Guard spokesman said in Managua.

The stepped-up operations by the Sandinistas began 12 days after the United States announced an end to mediation efforts to bring peace to the Central American nation.

Little Peace Desire

The State Department said that Mr. Somoza had shown little desire to accept the peace proposals by the United States, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Somoza's government criticized the United States yesterday for halting the mediation efforts in the nation, which the Somoza family has ruled for 44 years.

"The Nationalist Liberal Party laments the unfortunate unilateral decision, expressed by one of the three members of the negotiating group, to bring to a conclusion the work of the friendly cooperation commission," an official statement said.

A U.S.-West German Controversy Looms

(Continued from Page 1)

ly delicate because Bonn is not a nuclear power and does not want to be considered one, even though the atomic warheads would remain in U.S. control.

Politically, the issue also carries some danger at home for Mr. Schmidt. This week, the powerful leader in parliament of Mr. Schmidt's ruling Social Democratic Party, Herbert Wehner, startled many West Germans by a newspaper interview in which he described the Soviet military buildup as basically defensive.

Mr. Wehner, 72, is a prewar Communist who eventually helped lead the post-war Social Democrats away from Marxist policies. He is, however, a major figure on the left wing of Mr. Schmidt's party and is not especially warm to the United States.

Mr. Wehner's description, which was viewed as reckless by conservative opposition parties and even by some Social Democrats, is interpreted by some political specialists here as an attempt to keep the arms debate in balance and not to let the momentum to install additional arms overcome the effort to negotiate arms-control agreements. His remarks, however, are also seen as meant to dissuade Mr. Schmidt from damaging the general policy of maintaining good relations with Moscow.

The chancellor however, is generally much more conservative than Mr. Wehner, and on the issue of national security, Mr. Schmidt has his own very high popularity plus the support of the conservatives and many within his own party to back him. Thus, Mr. Schmidt is able to override pressure from the left.

Senior West German officials believe that there are alternatives to stationing new weapons solely on West German soil, although they do not at this point say where that might be.

West German officials argue that the big difference between the current debate and the neutron weapon debacle is that allied consultations are going on in the NATO nuclear planning council to try and thrash out these issues before it is time for the political leaders to take a stand publicly. It is those deliberations that they are hoping will avoid a repeat of last year's hard feelings.

Cosmos 1,078 Launched

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (UPI) — The Soviet Union yesterday launched Cosmos 1,078, Tass reported.

Bhutto's Case In Court Again

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Feb. 23 (AP) — A petition for review of any possible legal errors in the court case of deposed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who has been sentenced to death, will be heard by the Supreme Court tomorrow.

The petition was filed by Mr. Bhutto's main attorney, Yahya Bakhtiar, who is likely to file additional grounds for the review to supplement his petition when the court meets tomorrow.

The Supreme Court confirmed Mr. Bhuttos death sentence by a 4-3 majority Feb. 6 after his conviction for ordering the killing of a political opponent in 1974. If the court rejects his petition, he will have several days to file a request for clemency from President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, although he has said he would not file such a petition.

News Analysis

Afghan Rulers Play Down Their Soviet Connection

By Thomas W. Lippman

KABUL, Afghanistan (WP) — Despite incontrovertible evidence to the contrary, Afghan authorities have insisted that they did not consult Soviet advisers during last week's kidnapping in which U.S. Ambassador Adolph Dubs was killed.

The reason for circumspection, according to Asian and Western diplomats as well as other sources here, rests on attempts by the new Afghan government of President Nur Mohammed Taraki to disguise its Marxist character and its fealty to Moscow.

According to these sources, the Taraki government is still uncertain in its grip on the country whose population is traditionally anti-Russian and anti-Communist.

And while the Taraki government brought in an estimated 5,000 to 6,000 Soviet advisers to help it run the country, senior Afghan officials in their public statements have insisted that Afghanistan is a nonaligned country and that Soviet aid is a matter of good neighborly relations.

Identical Policy

When Foreign Minister Hafizullah Amin outlined the country's foreign policy in a recent speech, it was identical to the policy of the Soviet Union on virtually every point, from the Camp David agreement to the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia.

But he also reiterated that Afghanistan is following a policy of nonalignment. A few days later, he was asked at a press conference how the country could be nonaligned and such a zealous disciple of the Soviet Union at the same time.

The reason, he said, is that the Soviet Union is supporting Afghan policy, not the other way around.

"The position of the socialist countries is identical to that of the nonaligned countries on many issues," he said. "World peace, anti-apartheid, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. The socialist countries support the position of the nonaligned nations. It confirms that socialist countries are good friends of the nonaligned."

Friendly Ties to China

Was there any international issue, he was asked, on which Afghanistan's position is different from that of the Soviet Union? "Well," he said, "We are not members of the Warsaw Pact." Mr. Amin also said in his speech that the Afghans "maintain normal friendly relations with China."

Aside from that, Afghanistan has quickly evolved into a willing handmaiden of Moscow, just as was predicted when Mr. Taraki seized power last April. But as Mr. Amin's remarks about nonalignment indicate, it still refuses to apply to itself any label that would confirm ideological or political alignment with the Soviet Union.

Claiming that 99 percent of the people support the revolution, the government carefully avoids defining what kind of revolution it really is.

Mr. Amin's reference to "the socialist countries" did not include his own. In fact, he said, Afghanistan wants to encourage private enterprise and has no plans to collectivize agriculture. He described Afghanistan as a "working class state."

In a report on the achievements of his first five months in office, Mr. Taraki never used the word socialist, or Marxist. He said Afghan diplomats were being trained to "raise their class consciousness and enable them to work under class diplomacy in the interest of the toiling people," but he avoided any characterization that would indicate that he is following an ideology or taking the country into Soviet hands.

Asian and Western diplomats and Afghan exiles denouncing the government from across the border in Pakistan say nobody is fooled. In their view, the Taraki government is Marxist by inclination and design and that it refrains from saying so because such an avowal would increase the widespread discontent in the country."

In the eastern provinces, devoutly Moslem Pathan tribesmen are in armed revolt against the government which they see as Communist and atheistic. A public acknowledgement of either label by the government would encourage their insurrection. That is why, sources here believe, the government couples its arrest of religious figures with declarations of respect for Islam.

Mr. Amin told the press that the friendship treaty with the Russians signed by Mr. Taraki in December was only an extension of 60 years of Afghan policy in which the impoverished, landlocked nation has been obliged to have strong ties with its northern neighbor.

Enthusiastic Courtship

Observers here say that in a sense that is true, since no Afghan government could escape the shadow of the Russians, but that under the Taraki government Afghanistan has gone from pragmatic acceptance to enthusiastic courtship.

The Russians have replaced the West Germans in training the police. The official press is full of accounts of visiting delegations of the type that indicate where this country's interests lie — North Koreans, Bulgarians, Southern Yemenis, East Germans.

The strong Moscow orientation of the Kabul government has stirred fears among Afghanistan's other neighbors that the Afghans might become "the Cubans of Asia," exporting the revolution to Iran and Pakistan. So far, there is little evidence that this is happening.

The Taraki government has proclaimed its support for the revolution in Iran and denied Iranian claims of Afghan subversion there. If it is true, as diplomats here suspect, that the Kabul government sees the triumph of the Islamic rebellion in Iran as only the first step toward a leftist takeover, the sentiment is well hidden.

The Taraki government has reached a modus vivendi with Pakistan, a militantly Moslem and anti-Communist neighbor. The Afghans are not pressing their claims to Pathan territory held by Pakistan and the Pakistanis are withholding support from the Moslem rebels that are challenging the Kabul government in the border provinces.

Legislator Urges Carter To Cut Off Aid to Afghans

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (WP) — Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., urged the White House yesterday to cut off all U.S. economic aid to Afghanistan indefinitely and to refuse to appoint a new ambassador to Kabul until the Afghan government apologizes for its role in the killing last week of Ambassador Adolph Dubs.

Accusing the Afghans of demonstrating "gross insensitivity and rudeness" in rejecting a U.S. note of protest, Sen. Pell said the Carter administration should also withdraw the 30 to 35 Peace Corps volunteers in Afghanistan and reduce U.S. Embassy personnel by half.

Mr. Dubs was shot and killed when Afghan police, accompanied by Soviet advisers, stormed the Kabul hotel room where the U.S. ambassador was being held hostage by Afghan gunmen on Feb. 14.

Characterizing the protest note as "no more than a slap on the wrist," Sen. Pell said that "we must not supinely accept an outrageous action by a third-rate power that has already made clear in so many ways that it is no friend of ours."

He made the demands in a letter to President Carter and reiterated them in a statement on the floor of the Senate.

At a White House briefing yesterday, Press Secretary Jody Powell confirmed a report that current aid levels to Afghanistan are being "severely reduced" and that a proposed military training program is being canceled as a result of the new tension between Washington and Kabul.

Mr. Powell said that the fiscal year 1980 request for $17 million in economic aid would be pared down to a much smaller amount to be allocated only to the needies Afghans. The military training program was budgeted for $310,000 next year.

Sen. Pell said the Afghan government should accept full responsibility for Mr. Dubs' death and provide adequate protection to U.S. diplomats there. In asking that the U.S. Embassy personnel be reduced, Sen. Pell said the administration should tell the Afghans to reduce their embassy staff in Washington by the same proportion.

U.K. Sets Suspension Of Mackerel Fishing

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP) — British Agriculture Minister John Silkin today announced a 12-week ban on mackerel fishing off the west coast of Scotland, in the Irish Sea and around the southwest coast of England.

He said that the suspension would start at midnight March 10 and last until midnight June 2.

Suarez Makes Election Trip To Basque City

BILBAO, Spain, Feb. 23 (AP) — Premier Adolfo Suarez flew into this strife-torn northern city today for a brief visit with his collaborators ahead of March 1 general elections called to pick the country's first constitutional Parliament since 1936.

Amid strong police precautions, Mr. Suarez had an exchange of views with members of his Democratic Center Union (UCD) party at a local hotel. He said that his party's goal was "to gain enough votes to be able to govern alone."

Booed, insulted and shoved by alleged rightists and leftists in two public appearances in southern Spain last week, Mr. Suarez had to cancel part of his campaign. His doctors said that he had lost his voice.

From Bilbao, Mr. Suarez will fly to Zaragoza, Palma de Mallorca and Valencia for public appearances. The election campaign winds up Tuesday with nationwide televised appeals by Mr. Suarez and his keenest opponent, socialist Felipe Gonzalez, whose Spanish Workers Socialist Party is given a slight edge over the UCD in private polls.

esignations, Early Retirements

IA's Morale Is Reported o Be Declining Further

By Seymour M. Hersh

VASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (NYT) Another wave of resignations d early retirements has struck the A. officials said yesterday, amid iewed reports that morale there d plummeted.

Intelligence officials acknowl- ged that as many as 200 persons the middle and senior level of nagement, including some of the ist highly regarded in the agency, ose to resign last month so as to tain maximum benefits under an ly retirement plan.

The CIA officials, while ac- owledging that the number of re- ements was higher than usual, ught to minimize their signifi- ice. An official suggested that turnover amounted to "sort of end of a generation here."

But past and present agency em- yees described the retirements another sign that morale inside agency remained in decline. A ll-informed source cited the case a respected official. Vincent yman, who retired last month as ector of the CIA's operations ter to take up a position with Defense Intelligence Agency, minally one of the CIA's chief mpetitors in the Washington reaucracy.

Security Checks

Adding to the morale problems been the agency's decision to pect the briefcases and purses of ployees leaving the headquarters ilding in suburban Virginia, as ll as a recent wave of polygraph ts of nearly 2,000 officials aimed finding alleged security violators. ore than 15 employees have been missed or faced sanctions in the t year as a result of those tests, ncy officials said.

Told of complaints about the cks, an agency official said: ou can't have it both ways. u've got guys walking out of e with classified manuals and n we try to polygraph them to p it — and they complain." He s referring to the conviction in vember of William Kampiles, a mer CIA employee, for stealing atellite surveillance manual and ling it to an official of the Soviet ion for $3,000.

At least one CIA man was dis- ssed after the tests were said to e indicated that he had provid- highly classified materials to a mber of Congress, officials said.

It could not be learned what kind of offenses were involved in the other dismissals, nor why the agency chose not to file more serious charges in those cases.

The new retirements became known at a time when many officials in Washington have begun to speculate that President Carter has become disenchanted with Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of central intelligence, who recently was criticized for his agency's failure to predict the revolution in Iran.

Some officials, whose information about intelligence matters has been reliable in the past, have been saying in recent weeks that James Schlesinger, now secretary of energy, is known to be eager to return to a national security post. Mr. Schlesinger served as secretary of defense and director of central intelligence in previous administrations.

But a high White House aide emphasized yesterday that Adm. Turner continued to have President Carter's confidence.

Another official, defending the agency, noted somewhat heatedly that critics were overlooking the stream of reliable information about the current border war between China and Vietnam that the CIA has provided the administration.

This official went on to dismiss with disdain complaints about Adm. Turner's leadership.

However, others take issue with the defenders. A legislator with direct responsibility for CIA matters observed that the agency had lost a number of valuable employees in the current round of resignations and expressed serious concern about the effect.

In a similar vein, another official characterized the feeling inside the agency as "very pessimistic."

Last month's retirements, which were voluntary, were the third such large exodus from the CIA in the last six years. In early 1973, Mr. Schlesinger, then CIA head, initiated a policy of layoffs and early retirements that resulted in the elimination of an estimated 2,000 jobs.

In late 1977, Adm. Turner eliminated roughly 800 posts, many of them through attrition. But other officials were dismissed or ordered to resign.



United Press International

John White, with son, John, and daughter, Michelle, in family portrait.

Teen-Agers Reportedly Resented Strictness

Police Say 2 Paid $60 for Father's Death

CLEVELAND, Feb. 23 (AP) — Two teen-agers paid a 19-year-old man $60 to kill their father, police have charged.

The children are in police custody, and authorities said today that they were searching for Gerome Watkins, named in a warrant that charges him with the death of John White, 41.

Two of Mr. White's children, John, 17, and Michelle, 14, were charged Wednesday with delinquency by reason of aggravated murder and robbery. Police said that they had taken from their father the $60 that they allegedly used to pay Mr. Watkins.

Mr. White was killed with a .38-caliber pistol when he returned home from work on Feb. 9. Police say that the children put his body in a back room of their house and used his $240 paycheck and credit cards for a $2,000 shopping spree.

The body was in the house for nine days before relatives called police.

Police said that the children wanted their divorced father dead because he was too strict. Detectives quoted one of the children as saying: "He wouldn't let us do anything we wanted, like smoke pot."

2 U.S. Cadets Admit They Hung 'Obscene' Sketch of Commander

AIR FORCE ACADEMY, Colo., Feb. 23 (AP) — The Air Force Academy today lifted the restriction of the senior class to academy grounds after two cadets confessed to hanging a "vulgar and obscene" caricature of the cadet commander from a dormitory roof.

Capt. Ron Bell, of the academy's public information office, said that two unnamed cadets had admitted hanging the banner from Vandenburg Hall, one of two cadet dormitories, thus letting the rest of their classmates off the hook.

"Disciplinary action will be taken through the cadet disciplinary system," Capt. Bell said. "The punishment has not been determined."

Capt. Bell said the two cadets would remain under restriction, but that the other 904 seniors — who had been grounded for almost two days — would be free to leave the academy. Brig. Gen. Thomas Richards, the object of the caricature, grounded the seniors Wednesday.

Cadets said the banner featured a caricature depicting Gen. Richards wearing a crown and dressed in a king's robe. Above the slogan was written: "King Richard — you can be as hard as you want to, but not for long." The caricature's nose was an erect penis.

It was the second major clash between the class of 1979 and Gen. Richards. Lt. Col. Bob Hunter, the public affairs director, described Gen. Richards as firm, but not autocratic. He said that Gen. Richards "wasn't concerned about the caricature because it was directed at him. His concern is that it is not the example the senior class should be projecting to the lower classes."

Policeman Killed In Northern Spain

MADRID, Feb. 23 (AP) — Gunmen believed to be Basque separatists killed a policeman today as he stopped his car at a red light in the northern town of Deva, authorities reported.

The separatists have been carrying out a campaign of violence throughout the Basque region of Spain in opposition to parliamentary elections next Thursday.

Producers Backed on Output Limit

U.S. Unit Loses High Court Decision on Gas

By Linda Greenhouse

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (NYT) — An equally divided Supreme Court held yesterday that the federal government lacked the regulatory authority to require natural gas producers to keep their wells functioning at the greatest possible productivity.

The decision, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission vs. Shell Oil, was a defeat for the federal agency, but it appears unlikely to have much effect on natural gas production or prices.

The government, along with the Consumer Federation of America, the AFL-CIO, the National Conference of Mayors and other groups, had asked the Supreme Court to overturn a federal appeals court ruling that struck down a regulation requiring natural gas producers "to observe the standard of a prudent operator" in developing and maintaining deliverability of their gas reserves.

"Prudent operator" is a term in energy law that generally requires the producers to take due care to get the most out of their equipment and resources.

Regulation Barred

The lower court, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, struck down the regulation on the ground that the commission's jurisdiction under the Natural Gas Act encompasses only interstate transportation and sale of natural gas, not physical production.

An even division on the Supreme Court — Thursday's 4-to-4 split was made possible by the abstention of Associate Justice Potter Stewart — automatically affirms the lower court decision. Such a ruling is not regarded as a binding nationwide precedent the way other Supreme Court decisions are. But the Fifth Circuit, which covers Texas and the Southeast, is where much of the nation's natural gas is located, so as a practical matter, yesterday's ruling is final and binding.

The justices did not explain their decision or even announce how the 8 votes had been divided.

The Consumer Federation of America, while supporting the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in its claim to jurisdiction over natural gas production, also sued the agency separately on the ground that the "prudent operator" rule did not set a high enough standard of behavior for the gas producers. The Fifth Circuit did not decide the merits of that suit.

The basic dispute arose before Congress acted last year to deregulate the interstate price of natural gas. Before deregulation, producers had an incentive to hold back on interstate deliveries, on which profits were lower, and save their supplies for the more lucrative intrastate market, which is not subject to price ceilings.

That incentive has been greatly reduced with deregulation, although a distinction will continue to exist for some time between "old" gas, committed by contract to interstate commerce under the old price ceilings, and "new" gas.

Yesterday's ruling does not disturb the Energy Commission's authority to grant or withhold permission for producers to abandon ongoing gas delivery. Commission officials said that although the invalidated regulation would have clarified their authority, they still have the power to force unwilling producers to fulfill their delivery contracts.

The Supreme Court also ruled that foster children placed in the care of relatives must be given the same federally-subsidized welfare benefits as foster children placed in the custody of strangers.

The 8-0 decision strikes down an administrative system in effect in Illinois and 12 other states under which foster children living with relatives receive only ordinary welfare benefits but not the higher benefits available under the federal foster-care program.

Yesterday's case, Miller vs. Youakim, involved four children who were removed from their mother's home and made wards of the state of Illinois after a judicial finding of neglect. For three years, they lived in foster homes and each received full foster-care benefits of $105 a month.

The state then placed two of them with their older sister and her husband and reduced the benefits to $63 a month. The sister said that the money was inadequate, refused to accept the other two children and sued the state on the ground that the distinction between related and unrelated foster parents denied some foster children the constitutional right to equal protection.

The Supreme Court's decision, written by Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall, did not turn on the constitutional issue, but held that the Illinois system violated the intent of Congress to provide the best possible care for all foster children.

"Congress evidently believed that encouraging relatives to care for these most underprivileged children, whatever the cost, was worth the price," Justice Marshall wrote.

The decision affirms a ruling by the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in Chicago. Associate Justice John Paul Stevens, who used to sit on that court, did not take part in the decision.

East Germans in Hanoi

BANGKOK, Feb. 23 (Reuters) — An East German marketing delegation has arrived in Hanoi for a visit, the Vietnam News Agency reported. The delegation has met with Vietnamese Home Trade Minister Tran Van Hien, the agency added.



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leveland Bank, Utility Under Antitrust Scrutiny

By Larry Kramer

VASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (WP) Cleveland's largest bank and pri- e utility company are being scru- ized by the Justice Department possible antitrust violations in nection with the city's financial oblems.

Department spokesman Mark eehan confirmed that the depart- nt is "looking at the matter in an ort to determine whether or not formal investigation is called ."

Mr. Sheehan said that Cleveland ayor Dennis Kucinich has spo- n with department officials on eral occasions to outline his rges that Cleveland Trust, the y's largest bank, and the Cleve- d Electric & Illuminating Co., private utility serving 80 per- t of the city, have conspired to ce the city to sell the municipally ned utility, Muny Light, to CEI.

Mr. Kucinich claimed that veland Trust told him that it uld not reissue credit to the ancially strapped city unless h a sale were made, giving CEI a ver monopoly in Cleveland.

Mr. Kucinich has alleged that veland Trust has a significant fi- nancial tie to CEI and would profit by such a sale of Muny Light.

Sources close to the probe say that the Justice Department has been in touch with Mr. Kucinich several times in the past month, since the department began looking into the Cleveland situation.

The department reportedly is looking for possible violations of Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act, which bars conspiracy, combination or contract in restraint of trade. Withholding credit from the city in an effort to force the sale of Muny Light could, Mr. Kucinich has claimed, be construed as a violation of that act by Cleveland Trust.

At least two congressional banking oversight committees also have begun to examine the Cleveland situation and have asked that bank regulatory agencies open their own investigations.

When Cleveland Trust refused last December to extend the loan period on $5 million in city notes, Cleveland went into technical default. But the banks in Cleveland agreed not to call for payment on the debt at least until after next Tuesday's city election, in which voters will decide whether to sell Muny Light and whether to increase the city income tax from 1 to 1.5 percent.

That election has generated a heated campaign. The Cleveland Growth Association, a business-promotion group, is spending more than $100,000 on television advertising urging city voters to approve a sale.

A "no" vote committee — headed by Mr. Kucinich — is spending at least half that amount on advertising.

One "no" TV spot shows several CEI executives in wanted posters, and accuses them of masterminding a rip-off. The ad has been banned by Cleveland's four major TV stations.

aig Opposes ood Discharge or Drug Users

VASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP) Gen. Alexander Haig said yes- lay that he is advocating a nge in the policy that allows g users in the military to be dis- rged honorably with full veter- benefits.

I think that's extremely coun- roductive and I'd like to see it nged," said Gen. Haig, the com- nder in chief of U.S. forces in ope.

Gen. Haig told the Senate ned Services manpower sub- mmittee that a soldier who turns iself in for drug use, or is discov- d through urinalysis tests, can- be discharged except honora-

uch a policy, he said, is not fair oldiers who refrain from using gs.

he general said that use of gs by U.S. servicemen in Eu- e "does not prevent us from car- ig out our mission" but is a con- nt problem.

sked whether NATO allies had same problem, Gen. Haig said. ey are far less bothered by the blem than we have been," but "increasingly bothered by the ilability of drugs."

afat, UAE Leader Meet

BU DHABI, United Arab irates, Feb. 23 (AP) — Yasser fat, leader of the Palestine Lib- ion Organization, conferred to- with the president of the Unit- Arab Emirates, Sheikh Zayed Sultan al-Nahyan, after arriv- from Tehran.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, February 24-25, 1979

Above the Battle in Asia

The only reliable information about China's invasion of Vietnam comes these days from reconnaissance satellites high in space. It is worse than watching a football game from a blimp. No American seems to know for sure how the battle is going or whither the Chinese are pointing. Peking has told the Carter administration that the attack will be limited in time and scope, but nothing more. There remains a strong possibility that the Soviet Union will feel compelled to strike at China in ways that it, too, thinks are limited, or that Vietnam will dare to escalate the battle in ways designed to force the Soviet hand.

Washington's routine statements, therefore, that the United States is not and will not be involved and that it deplores both the Chinese attack and the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia can be only the start of a prudent response. The United States is deeply involved in Chinese efforts to undermine Soviet influence in Asia. And the daily Soviet charges that President Carter encouraged the Chinese strike, at least tacitly, during Teng Hsiao-ping's recent visit cannot be dismissed as mere paranoid propaganda; Soviet fears about China are excessive but real. So the future course of Soviet-U.S. relations, too, is involved in the intramural Communist wars.

One thing is sure: Peking and Moscow are in no mood to interpret U.S. attitudes fairly. The position of the United States needs to be vigorously asserted to both Communist powers, and every real or imagined suspicion of a U.S. tilt toward one or the other needs to be rebutted.

Neither nation can be allowed to think that a few words of reproach to China and feeble gestures at the United Nations represent the total U.S. position. Both still recall the loose talk out of the White House about how China and the United States share "strategic" objectives around the world. Both know that the United States has agreed to join other Western nations in building up the Chinese economy and to let its European allies sell modern weapons to Peking. These are factors of no small consequence in China's aggressive challenge to the Soviet standing in Asia. Tempting though it may be to cause the Soviet Union some difficulty in its far-flung bid for influence, Washington should now be offering Moscow reciprocity in restraint, not trouble-making.

* * *

In the present situation, President Carter's public and apparently private counsel of restraint to President Brezhnev can itself be misinterpreted. Does the United States seek merely to shield the Chinese while Soviet power and a Soviet ally are humbled? Is Treasury Secretary Blumenthal visiting Peking this weekend to reassure the Chinese that the promised trade and credits will be unaffected by their aggression? Maybe nothing said by Washington can now relieve the fever in the Kremlin, but the effort has to be made. Some of the West's future help to China, at least should be contingent on its conduct beyond its frontiers.

Deplorably, Carter and Brezhnev do not know each other and have no record of quick understanding in the face of crisis. The chances of winning Soviet help to arrange a neutral government for Cambodia seem already lost. The next casualty may be the arms control treaty. Even more important, however, to the hopes for a more stable Soviet-U.S. relationship will be the psychic scars that Americans and Russians carry away from their present Asian traumas. Whatever happens next on any Chinese front, the highest interest of the United States is to insulate its most vital ties with Moscow from all the world's other turmoil.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Foreign Bankers Are Coming

When a group of Arabs assisted by Bert Lance attempted to buy a modest-sized bank holding company last year, it made headlines. But that affair was merely a ripple in a wave of major bids by foreigners for U.S. banks. High on the list are Marine Midland and the National Bank of North America, the 15th and 40th ranking banks in the country, as well as the retail operations of giant Bankers Trust.

Most likely, foreign ownership would have no more effect on individual bank customers than the fact that Norelco shavers are produced by a Dutch company or that Valium is marketed by a Swiss pharmaceutical firm. The burden of proof should rest with those who would restrict bank competition by limiting the foreign bids. But the prospective purchase by foreign interests of banks controlling hundreds of billions in assets does raise some general policy issues.

More than 100 foreign banks already operate in the United States. With a few exceptions, their operations are small and their customers are highly knowledgeable corporations. But now, relative political and economic stability has made the United States a more attractive place to do business, and the low cost of U.S. bank stocks has made it cheaper for foreigners to buy into larger banks than to start from scratch.

Many fears about the foreign invasion are probably unfounded. Foreigners generally have the same incentives as U.S. banks to make loans to industries (and countries) that promise the most profit. Foreign ownership gives banks no special influence over government. As a matter of fact, foreign banks in the United States have been reluctant to stir up controversy by joining in political debate.

Some regulators and U.S. bankers are troubled, however, by three aspects of the increased foreign presence:

- Deposit Protection. State and federal regulators have broad powers to enforce sound banking practices. But supervision of foreign-owned banks is difficult and potential conflicts of interest within foreign banks are greater. For example, U.S. banks have only limited rights to operate a nonbanking business; banks abroad routinely own airlines, steel mills and hotels. U.S. deposits could thus become a tempting — if illegal — source of funds to finance unwise investments by foreign parents.
- International Reciprocity. Acquisitions by foreigners should improve competition in U.S. banking and prod lackluster U.S. banks toward better performance lest they become takeover targets. Few countries, however, let U.S. banks compete abroad on an equal footing or acquire local banks. Some U.S. bankers insist that the United States should use the privilege of banking here as a lever for gaining reciprocal rights.
- Government Influence. Big U.S. banks on occasion serve the government informally by extending foreign credits or facilitating trade when strict business standards might dictate other policies. Foreign ownership could impair this informal relationship forged by patriotism, personal friendships and common interest.

On balance, it should be in the interest of the United States to permit easy access by foreign banks. At first glance, the regulatory problems appear surmountable; reciprocal banking rights are probably not worth reduced competition at home, and the sale of 10 or 15 percent of U.S. banks would not significantly alter the working relationship between the financial community and the government. But there is not enough good research about the full effect of foreign ownership. And although the regulatory authority rests in the hands of the states, the potential problems are national. While there is time, it would be wise for the Federal Reserve Board and the banking committees of Congress to look into the issue and give the states some policy guidance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Ballot in Bangladesh

The politics of retribution and the rule of the gun are not on the ascendant everywhere in South Asia. There was also good news this week out of one of the region's poorest countries, Bangladesh. That land, which has seen so many calamities in its barely seven years of independence, was the scene of a parliamentary election unmarred by violence or charges of rigging.

The most serious restrictions on the democratic process were the continuation of martial law and the continuing imprisonment, for corruption, of Khandaker Moshtaque Ahmed, a former president and still potentially a powerful political force.

President Ziaur Rahman was well rewarded for his confidence in the electorate. His own Bangladesh Nationalist Party won a substantial majority of the seats. Islamic fundamentalists, Communists and other support proved relatively limited.

The president now speaks of soon lifting martial law, but he is less forthcoming on the question of releasing Moshtaque Ahmed and other political prisoners. Still, he has taken a major step toward strengthening democracy in a part of the world which has seen precious little of it lately.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 24, 1904

BERLIN — Satisfaction is expressed here that the Russians are showing more energy than at the beginning of the war. Even the capture of four Russian torpedo boats by the Japanese is regarded as a proof of Russian enterprise, as it is thought that the torpedo boats were probably attempting to make a dash on Chemulpo. The feeling of satisfaction is increased by the announcement that Cossacks have been seen 30 miles to the south of the Yalu in Korea. It is also favorably reported that the chief commander of Russian forces in the Far East will be recalled.

Fifty Years Ago

February 24, 1929

LONDON — Complete surrender by the Cabinet to the ultra-Conservatives of Parliament, which is regarded as a severe blow to the prestige of Chancellor of the Exchequer Winston Churchill, was announced by Prime Minister Baldwin this evening in the Commons, when he stated that full compensation would be paid the Irish loyalists. This came after three days of tension since Mr. Churchill's declaration that compensation for the loyalists — those who sided with Britain during the home-rule trouble in the present Irish Free State — would be scaled down in many cases.



'One Thing We've Got Going for Us — the Republicans Can Be Counted On Not to Nominate a Reasonable Alternative.'

'McCarthyism' in China

By Edward Friedman

MADISON, Wis. — Propped up by a cane, the tall, 73-year-old president of China's Nanking University, Kuang Ya-ming, this week welcomed Irving Shain, chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, and a 14-member delegation from the university. Kuang has been out of jail less than two years. He was imprisoned in 1966 and even kept from seeing his family for the next decade. In prison, he taught himself English by reading Karl Marx. His alleged crime: "Taking the capitalist road." The proof: a quest for educational excellence expressed once as "overtaking Moscow University."

Damage Done

Nanking University has now resumed a climb to heights of international academic excellence. Faculty exchanges should start soon. The university is also establishing sister-school relationships with major universities in other nations.

But the damage from the virulent Marxist "McCarthyism" that once infected China is not easily undone.

All over China, faculty victims of that Marxist McCarthyism had to stay in or report regularly to an "ox house," as interrogation centers were called. There they would be kept from home and work, forced into endless, tortuous, vacuous confessions. A Nanking University chemist cracked: He walked into his laboratory and drank a vial of lye, dying painfully. Elsewhere there may have been thousands and thousands of suicides arising from Marxist McCarthyism.

Higher education was cruelly wounded. Card catalogues were locked up. Research materials were not renewed. The work of a lifetime was tied to a political stake and went up in flames. Cannibal-like, China then lived off its pre-Cultural Revolution talent.

Today, new life is being nourished. Ground for a new library will be broken at Nanking University this spring. In the old library some good things continue: A dozen researchers surrounded by huge piles of old, local gazettes painstakingly gather and record data for a life-saving project on early identification of natural disasters.

Certain old problems remain throughout China. Racial tensions continue. An African in college in Peking was expelled this fall for beating his Chinese roommate; other African students called for a student strike to put pressure on the educational authorities to reverse their decision.

Certain needed changes seem almost impossible. All seats in the Nanking University library's reference and reserve room are taken, but the shelves have gaps: Key journals appear for 1963, 1964, 1965, 1977, 1978. The Cultural Revolution decade has been lost; it cannot easily be made up throughout China. As with the missing volumes, China lacks faculty researchers and modern laboratory facilities and equipment. China must pay the foreign-exchange costs of sending students, researchers and teachers overseas or fall yet further behind.

Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's internationalism represents not a turning outward for its own sake but rather the only way that 20th-century China can achieve its original purposes: a prosperous people and a secure nation. Toward such an end, China must link itself with a number of foreign universities. China took first steps in this internationalist direction back in 1971 when nativistic followers of Defense Minister Lin Piao were defeated. Yet in 1975-76, especially after the death of Premier Chou En-lai, this policy was stalemated.

At Nanking University, a finishing graduate student in computer sciences, Lin Hsi-ning, in March, 1976 led hundreds of his classmates and tens of thousands of Nanking residents to protest the reversal of Chou's policies. Lin Hsi-ning was seized and locked away. When he wouldn't reveal the identities of the higher-ups who ordered him to act — to my knowledge, there were none — he was given a 20-year sentence and left to rot. The anti-Chou faction found it inconceivable that he had acted on his own democratic convictions. Lin Hsi-ning now lectures at Nanking University and is on the national board that oversees China's youth league.

Lin Hsi-ning and Kuang Ya-ming and millions like them are committed from their personal experience to what they call Socialist modernization and Socialist democratization. Beaming with pride, president Kuang, cane and all, virtually bounced up and down when he and I passed some student demonstrators. "We need more democracy — more," he said. Teng's policy is to promote such democrats.

But the military could end it. So might the numerous Chinese officials on all levels who are complaining that democracy, with its invitations to China's citizens to oversee the powerful, is undermining needed leadership. The Wisconsin delegation, like other such groups, can help with modernization. But millions of Kuangs and Lins must struggle on their own for democratization against tough odds.

Edward Friedman, professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and a specialist in Chinese politics, wrote this article for The New York Times.

To Keep Presidency

Carter as Candidate: Back to the Hustings

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — A year ahead of the first primary, the thinking of Jimmy Carter's political strategists is that he will have to win re-election in 1980 in the same way he gained the presidency in 1976.

That means doing it infantry-style, slugging it out on the ground, starting in New Hampshire next Feb. 26 (or Puerto Rico nine days earlier, if anyone wants to make the fight there) and going on, if necessary, through almost three dozen more contests.

Congenial

It means campaigning "as if he were just a candidate for the office," as one White House adviser put it, rather than dropping in from the sky on Air Force One and granting the natives a brief glimpse of his exalted pesonage.

It is a style of campaigning congenial for Carter, who did more than his share of handshaking in gaining both the Georgia governorship and the White House. More than that, it is seen by his strategists as perhaps the best means for Carter to end-run some of his political opposition and redefine the 1980 voters' choice in terms more favorable to his ultimate victory.

At this point, the White House is proceeding on the assumption that Carter will be opposed for renomination at least by California Gov. Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. and possibly by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., as well. The assumption is that he will, if renominated, have a credible if not unscarred Republican opponent.

The White House political intelligence network has not yet turned up hard evidence of Brown organizing in New Hampshire or in the early caucus states like Iowa and Maine. But reports from pro-Carter California Democratic officials are unequivocal on Brown's intention to run. And the White House staff believes the governor will try to continue the winning streak against Carter he established — too late — in the May and June primaries of 1976.

The view at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue is that Brown won't be able to duplicate his 1976 success. Carter's agents think Brown is laggard in his political organizing and that his chosen campaign vehicle — the balanced-budget constitutional amendment — is a horse that won't stay the course.

Personal Appeal

There is no such smug confidence about Kennedy; just a hope that the senator will decide that it is not in his own or the party's interest to precipitate the kind of civil war that would be involved in his challenging Carter.

But whoever the opposition is, some principles of the Carter reelection campaign are becoming clear, and one of them is an emphasis on a highly personal appeal for votes. One reason for that decision is the belief that he will have to bypass the leaders of the major Democratic constituencies and interest groups in order to secure his own future.

"The interest-group leaders are not going to break their backs to renominate Jimmy Carter," said one party official close to the White House, citing AFL-CIO president George Meany as an example. "They've been flyspecking him for the last two years, and you can't expect them to turn around and work for him with enthusiasm. So he's going to have to go around them and reach their members directly, just like he did in 1976. And that means a lot of personal campaigning."

Suffering at Polls

The second reason for the emphasis on personal campaigning in the Carter political strategy is to try to reduce the standard of judgment in voters' minds from mythic to human dimensions. Carter is suffering in the polls now, his aviseurs believe, because he is being measured against an idealized super-President who would combine the eloquence of a Roosevelt, the gritiness of a Truman, the integrity of an Eisenhower, the charm of a Kennedy and the forcefulness of a Johnson.

By that standard, Carter is a failure, even his own strategists concede. But in more realistic terms, as compared to the other mortals who may be running in 1980, his earnest, honorable and well-meaning efforts to keep the peace and reduce economic hardship may not look like the worst choice the voters have ever faced.

At least that is the White House theory. But if they want to have Carter judged by these modest, homely standards, they have to present him as a humble, accessible person. They have to get him back in blue-jeans and into neighborhoods, not try to elevate him above the crowd. And that means plenty of street-corner campaigning in 1980 for Jimmy Carter.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Letters

Comic Relief

A.G.'s defense of "Rip Kirby" (Letters, Feb. 10-11) is justifiable. I have been no great fan of Kirby's, over the years, but it is clear that his elimination was a political move, in order to accommodate the more liberal-oriented "Doonesbury." By playing the Doonesbury card, you have, within your own organization, staged a coup many a Third-World nation would be proud of.

Pulitzer Prize or no, Trudeau's strip unfairly weights the comics-page. "B.C." is anarchistic, "Beetle Bailey" is merciless to the military, and "The Wizard of Id" lambasts royalty with a diligence an ayatollah could respect. Andy Capp's anti-work tendencies have assumed a biting relevance, in light of the present British headlines — and to all this you add the standoffish chuckles of Doonesbury & Co. Rex Morgan, alone, remains to represent mundane Western values, and he appears infrequently enough to force one to suspect him of being a double-agent.

I suggest a compromise. Why not shift the "International Funds Advertisement" back onto the financial pages, where it belongs? That is, assuming you consider this column to be other than of the comics. Then, by increasing the book-review to four columns, while halving its length, you could easily arrange for two more strips: the reinstallation of "Rip Kirby" and a player to be named.

Again, I would like to emphasize that I approach the situation, not from a prejudicial standpoint, but in the interest of fair-play, equal-opportunity, and popular mandate. "Doonesbury" is in — the decision has been made — but that should not be at the sacrifice of Mr. Kirby and his heroics.

JOHN SPRITZ.
Paris.

If your newsstand sales have mysteriously bounded these past few days, I can inform you that it's probably due to the "Dooneshury" fans who, like myself, are delighted to now have access again to their favorite social satire.

Congratulations on adding that missing touch to your already excellent paper.

GEORGE HARTEMANN.
Paris.

Please lose idiotic, incomprehensible "Doonesbury" and bring back "Rip Kirby," the friend of many.

The IHT comic page is a blank without him. He is the first person I have looked for in the IHT for many many years.

Boo-hoo, I miss him.

AMANDA LESTER.
Mijas, Spain.

Hurray for "Doonesbury!" Pay no attention to the readers who will rue "Rip Kirby" (of whom we were also a fan). The United States has come to Europe at last in its fresher form. . .

Thank you for Trudeau's masterpiece.

MARIE-CLAIRE DAVIS.
G. TOLNAI.
Ruvigliana, Switzerland.

I shall miss "Rip Kirby" very much.

It was so refreshing and entertaining to turn to it, after reading about all the dismal and tragic events taking place in the world today.

I very much enjoyed the amusing adventures of Kirby and the two "hutlers" who always solved everthing so satisfactorily.

Besides, it was very well drawn, which a cartoon of this kind should be.

Who wants to see a dreary lout sitting in the same posture in front of his TV and the squares filled with small printed letters?

C.G.STAGG.
Paris.

The International Herald Tribune needed only one thing to make it the most complete of English-language newspapers. *Bienvenu, "Doonesbury!"* And if pressure from "Rip Kirby" fans becomes too great, how about putting Gary Trudeau's matchless commentaries on the editorial page?

NIELS DE TERRA.
Paris.

Now that I've calmed down — let me state simply that I prefer to read the other pages of your newspaper, including the editorial page and form my own political commentary and whimsy in my own mind as called for.

When I turn to the "comics" page, I want to escape from the events in the rest of the paper and relax.

"Doonesbury" is a fake and a pseudo intellect. Kirby's not what he used to be but he's infinitely preferable.

As a compromise, you can get rid of "Rex Morgan" and put "Doonesbury" there. I won't read him anymore than I read R.M., M.D.

Long live Kirby and all his gorgeous ladies and villains with hairy hands.

You did this once before to us. It's unfair.

L.M. LATON.
Berlin.

Take Your Pick

I was overjoyed to read that dermatologists have discovered a new drug that may be a cure for acne (IHT, Jan. 15).

Without the benefit of medical science, we would just have to sweat it out.

GEORGE BROUGHTON.
Monte Carlo.

West Bank View

In his article "View from the West Bank Settlements" (IHT, Jan. 6-7), Stephen S. Rosenfeld took two sentences of his conversation with me out of context and thereby misrepresented the whole issue.

1) I stated that a "Palestinian identity" did not exist prior to the Six Day War, and even the Arab residents of Judea and Sumeria, who were under Jordanian rule, never demanded this. If, today, these residents desire a political identity, they can find it in any Arab country, and especially in our neighbor east of the Jordan whose population is 60 percent "Palestinian." If they so desire, they can change the regime there.

2) I stated that we desire peace, but not at any price. The "peace" of the PLO is based on the Palestinian Charter which calls for the dwarfing of Israel in stages and the establishment of a "democratic" Arab state in its place. This is not true peace; neither is a peace based on the dangerous (for us) borders of 1967, nor peace without Arab recognition of Israel today as the historical continuation of biblical Israel with the right to exist in complete security and to welcome all Jews who wish to come. Without true peace, it is better to remain as we are now even if we are threatened with the danger of war.

GERSHON SHAFAT,
Political Secretary.
JERUSALEM.

Baffle Them

Don Oberdorfer's "The Paradoxes of Carter's Foreign Policy" (IHT, Feb. 19) may have slid right over the reason for Carter's much criticized but never-the-less successful foreign policy. Oberdorfer observes that: "Carter does good things badly, said an official, who watched the ragged implementation of positive ideas. A central problem, in this view, is that Carter does not know how to handle disagreement. . . leaving the bureaucracy. . . confused. . ."

Central problem? A president who can leave the bureaucracy confused and unable to foul up his game plan would appear to me to know what he's doing. How many contemporary presidents have been able to outwit Washington's bureaucratic resistance? And ragged or not, *positive ideas* are getting implemented.

Finally, it may also be that the press is somewhat disappointed with the low key, lack of dramatic headline material from the White House, hence the main source of Carter's criticism is the Fourth Estate. One doesn't hear any really serious complaints from the mainstream "silent majority" concerning our foreign policy.

RICHARD SULLIVAN
Villenes/Seine, France.

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Action Planned by the AFL-CIO

Carter Wage Guidelines Face Court Test

By Helen Dewar

BAL HARBOUR, Fla., Feb. 23 (WP) — The AFL-CIO announced yesterday that it will ask federal courts to prevent the Carter administration from enforcing its "voluntary" anti-inflation program by denying government contracts to companies that violate wage guidelines.

Accusing President Carter of exceeding his powers, AFL-CIO President George Meany said that the labor federation's suit will charge that withholding federal contracts amounts to a form of mandatory wage-price controls that Congress has refused to authorize.

While the suit would not prevent the government from seeking voluntary compliance with its wage and price guidelines, it would knock the teeth out of the program by eliminating the only official sanction against violators.

The suit, expected to be filed next month, amounts to the strongest legal challenge thus far to the four-month-old anti-inflation program. It is also the most forceful action against it by the 13.5-million-member American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, which complains that the president's program punishes workers by holding down wages while doing little to keep prices from rising.

Meany Contradicted

A spokesman for the government's Council on Wage and Price Stability disputed Mr. Meany's claim that the contracts sanction is illegal. "The Justice Department has assured us that the program is legal," the spokesman said. "I don't know what more we can say."

The legality of the sanction has come under question from other sources, however, including two adjuncts of Congress — the General Accounting Office and the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress.

Mr. Meany said that the suit, expected to be joined by the United Rubberworkers, the International Union of Electrical Workers and other unions that will be bargaining for new contracts this year, will seek a ruling that the government lacks the power to enforce its guidelines by threatening to withhold contracts.

Under regulations issued earlier this year, the government is requiring firms seeking federal contracts of $5 million or more to certify compliance with the administration's anti-inflation standards, including its 7-percent guideline for annual increases in wages and benefits.

Firms Face Problems

Many companies with federal contracts claim that they cannot offer more than 7 percent in wage and fringe-benefit increases without risk of losing federal contracts, and unions are complaining that this situation thwarts their right to free, unfettered collective bargaining.

"We think that's illegal. We say that's wrong. It's an attack on the whole process of collective bargaining, and we're going to bring the matter up in court and see if we can't have it decided," Mr. Meany told a news conference shortly after the legal challenge was approved by the AFL-CIO's 35-member Executive Council at its annual midwinter meeting here.

An earlier suit challenging the government's procurement sanctions was never decided on its legal merits. The suit by the Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers, an independent West Coast union, was shelved in December after the government found that none of the paper companies involved in negotiations with the union had contracts of $5 million or more and thus were not vulnerable to government sanctions.

Laurence Gold, special counsel to the AFL-CIO, told reporters that the federation's suit will be filed in a couple of weeks, probably in U.S. District Court in Washington. He added that it has not been decided whether to seek a temporary restraining order to stop the government from imposing any sanctions immediately, and said that he believed that the case could make its way through the federal courts by the end of the year.

No Sanctions Yet

No sanctions have been imposed by the government, but many companies that are bargaining this year, including the big auto, rubber and electrical manufacturing firms, have millions of dollars' worth of federal contracts.

The AFL-CIO is basing its attack on the Carter guidelines on a provision of 1974 legislation creating the Council on Wage and Price Stability. This provision says that, "Nothing in this act authorizes the continuation, imposition or reimposition of any mandatory economic controls with respect to prices, rents, wages, salaries, corporate dividends or similar transfers."

The program "has to be voluntary because the law says it cannot be mandatory," Mr. Meany said.

Billie Sol Estes to Face 4 New Fraud Indictments

DALLAS, Feb. 23 (AP) — Four new indictments were handed down yesterday against paroled West Texas confidence man Billie Sol Estes, this time charging that he plotted to defraud investors, operate businesses in violation of his parole and conceal assets to avoid paying income taxes.

A federal grand jury returned the four indictments against Estes, two former associates, Raymond Horton and M.L. Copenhaver, and his longtime secretary, Sue Goolsby.

Estes' attorney, Brockett Irwin, said that his client would plead not guilty at his arraignment next Thursday.

Estes was convicted in 1963 of building a fortune on mortgage loans using nonexistent fertilizer tanks as collateral. A similar scheme involving the financing of nonexistent oil field steam cleaners was involved in yesterday's indictments.

The indictments detail a plot to defraud four leasing companies of more than $589,000 by financing 38 bogus steam cleaners and using a dummy corporation to sell them to another nonexistent company. According to the charges, the selling and purchasing companies existed only on paper — created by Estes, Mr. Horton and Mr. Copenhaver.

Another indictment naming only Estes and Mr. Horton alleges that the two ran firms in Mr. Horton's name that actually belonged to



Billie Sol Estes
. . . in 1962

Estes, who, according to his parole, has been barred from self-employment or promotional activities. That indictment also charges Estes with conspiring to defraud the government of income taxes owed for 1959-1962, 1971 and 1977.

A separate indictment says that Estes reported a net income of $11,200 on 1975 income tax forms when he actually earned more than $45,000.

The fourth indictment alleges that Estes and Mrs. Goolsby forged the signature of Billy Pyron on a power-of-attorney agreement and numerous lease agreement guarantees that later were used to obtain a van, two electric cash registers and insurance on those items.

Mr. Pyron has testified he did not sign any of the documents.

India to Probe Son of Desai Over Corruption

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23 (AP) — The chief justice of the supreme court will investigate corruption charges against family members of Prime Minister Morarji Desai and Deputy Prime Minister Charan Singh, the government announced today.

The government will order an official inquiry if Chief Justice Y.V. Chandrachud decides that grounds for criminal cases exist, Home Minister H.M. Patel told the upper house of Parliament.

Mr. Patel's statement was made after months of confrontation between ruling Janata Party and opposition members over the issue.

The opposition parties, which have more members in the upper house than the government, have demanded an official inquiry into charges that Kantilal Desai, the prime minister's 52-year-old son, has exploited his father's position for personal gain.

Similar charges were raised against Mr. Singh's wife and other relatives.

Man Pleads Guilty In Wire Fraud

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23 (AP) — Stanley Mark Rifkin pleaded guilty yesterday to stealing $10.2 million from a Security Pacific Bank and transferring it by wire to a private Swiss account.

Mr. Rifkin's guilty plea to two counts of wire fraud was in exchange for dismissal of three other counts against him and the government's agreement not to prosecute him in a second bank theft conspiracy case. A March 26 sentencing date was set for Mr. Rifkin.

The computer expert was free on $200,000 bail when he was arrested Feb. 12 for a second alleged wire fraud. In the most recent alleged fraud, Mr. Rifkin and Patricia Ferguson were accused of plotting to steal $1 million to $50 million from Union Bank to flee the United States so that he could avoid jail in the first case. Miss Ferguson is free on $200,000 bail.

Second Crater, Said to Be Safe, Rumbles in Java

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Feb. 23 (AP) — A central Javanese crater about 8 miles from Mount Sinila, whose eruption Tuesday killed more than 180 people, has begun to belch heavy, black columns of smoke, officials said today. But volcanologists said that the crater of Mount Sikadang is not dangerous.

The 17,000 evacuees from the Mount Sinila area have been allowed to return to their villages, but most have remained in temporary shelters administered by rescue teams and government officials. Villagers have been told not to get within 400 meters of the eruption source because of poison gas that may still be in the area. Many of the Sinila victims died of gas fumes.

Tuesday's disaster, according to scientists' reports, was caused by semi-volcanic eruption or hydrothermal eruption. The reports said that the Sinila crater sent lava and hot mud in a stream 400 meters wide down the valleys of the Dieng Mountains and along the Kali Putih River. The river water's temperature was raised to 64 C.

Thailand Lifts Ban On Political Rallies

BANGKOK, Feb. 23 (AP) — Thailand announced today that it had lifted a ban on political gatherings to prepare the country for general elections.

The elections, set for April 22, is expected to give Thailand some form of democratic government similar to the one which collapsed in a coup in October, 1976.



HARD AND FAST — Yachts and crab fishing boats stay close to the quayside where they remain ice-bound as the winter offensive, the worst in 30 years, continues to paralyze the small harbor of Buesum, in north West Germany.

Associated Press

Italy Communists May Back Cabinet That Debars Them

ROME, Feb. 23 (UPI) — The Communist Party said today that it wants more power in a government led by veteran politician Ugo La Malfa, but would consider supporting a Cabinet in which it did not have seats.

The policy line was spelled out yesterday by Communist Executive Committee member Giorgio Napolitano only hours before the party held its first consultations with Mr. La Malfa, 75, the Republican party leader and premier-designate.

"We think Ugo La Malfa has a good chance to form a government if he is not blocked by the old Christian Democratic party preclusions against the Communists," Mr. Napolitano said.

"According to us," Mr. Napolitano said, "the best solution is a direct participation of the Communists in the Cabinet, but we are ready to discuss other proposals that can satisfy the exigencies of a more effective and representative government."

No Plans for Communists

Mr. La Malfa, leader of a party with only 3 percent of the seats in parliament, said yesterday that he hoped to re-form the five-party parliamentary coalition that supported ex-Premier Giulio Andreotti's Christian Democratic government, but that he had no plans to include Communists in the Cabinet.

Italy's government crisis began three weeks ago when the Communists, the nation's second-largest party after the Christian Democrats, pulled out of the parliamentary majority and demanded Cabinet seats.

Politicians said that the most likely outcome of Mr. La Malfa's attempt to form a government would be a Cabinet including his Republicans, the Socialists and the small Social Democratic Party.

Such a Cabinet, representing only 16 percent of the seats in parliament, would have to be sustained by outside support from the Communists and Christian Democrats.

Political experts said that Mr. La Malfa's chances of forming such a government were about 50-50. If he succeeds, Mr. La Malfa will become Italy's first non-Christian Democratic premier since 1945. Should he fail, experts say that early national elections would be inevitable.

Before his first consultations with the Communists and Christian Democrats, Mr. La Malfa told a Republican meeting that the negotiations should be concluded in a matter of weeks, and certainly less than a month.

Killer Bees Move Into Colombia

BOGOTA, Feb. 23 (UPI) — Deadly African bees have been detected on the Venezuela-Colombia border, the Agriculture Ministry said yesterday.

The ministry said that the bees, which were imported into Latin America through Brazil several years ago, are not expected to spread rapidly and no imminent danger is seen.

Due to the aggressiveness of the African bees, which attack humans and livestock, the ministry said it is preparing a program to isolate the breed and to substitute tame queen bees in the African hives to alter genetically the breed in Colombia.

Obituaries

Toyo Miyatake, 83, Filmed U.S. Japanese Internment

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23 (UPI) — Photographer Toyo Miyatake, 83, who used a hidden camera to take pictures while interned at the Manzanar, Calif., relocation camp during World War II, died yesterday.

Mr. Miyatake, who lived in the Little Tokyo area of Los Angeles, was hospitalized Tuesday and had been scheduled to have surgery for a stomach tumor.

The photographer, who held Japan's Order of the Rising Sun and was honored by the Japanese Photographic Society in 1976, was interned shortly after the outbreak of the war along with 110,000 other Japanese on the West Coast, most of them U.S. citizens.

Mr. Miyatake, who came to the United States as a teen-ager, took a lens and a film holder with him to the camp, where a carpenter friend made a camera.

Thousands of Pictures

Before he left the camp with his family in the autumn of 1945 he had taken thousands of pictures of the life there.

There are scenes of school graduations, Japanese festivals, weddings, picnics, baseball games, and gardening. Old immigrants idle in the shade, young men listen to jazz on the radio or embrace their parents before being bussed off to fight for the U.S. Army in Europe.

Some younger Japanese assailed Mr. Miyatake's work for having been shot, as he put it, "through rose-colored glasses." But according to Bill Mason, the archivist of the Los Angeles Museum of Natural History where most of his photography is kept, "the fact the that many young Japanese have been disappointed in not finding any tangible evidence of camp repression or unhappiness in Miyatake's pictures is beside the point. The Manzanar photographs are by an insider, and for that reason alone they are considered historically important."

As for the photographer himself, he told the sympathetic camp director who allowed him to continue his photography after being found out at the time that he took pictures because "it is my duty. This is history."

Lester Rowntree

CARMEL, Calif., Feb. 23 (AP) — Lester Rowntree, 100, a botanist and naturalist and one of America's first environmentalists, died Wednesday.

Mrs. Rowntree, who on her birthday received congratulatory messages from Gov. Edmund Brown and Queen Elizabeth II, was known as "the seed lady" for her donations of seeds to botanical gardens and arboretums throughout the United States.

She was born as Gertrude Ellen Lester in 1879. She married Bernard Rowntree. They were divorced in 1930, and she had used her maiden name as a first name.

James P. Richards

LANCASTER, S.C., Feb. 23 (AP) — Former Rep. James P. Richards, 84, a Democrat who served 25 years in the House, longer than any other South Carolinian, died Wednesday after a long illness.

He first went to Congress in 1932 and served until 1957, when he chose not to seek re-election. From 1951-53 he headed the House Foreign Relations Committee.

Russell Cowles

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT) — Russell Cowles, 92, a landscape painter who was the son of Gardner Cowles Sr., the late newspaper publisher, died yesterday at his New York apartment. Mr. Cowles, who also lived in New Milford, Conn., had been in failing health for several years.

Mr. Cowles, a landscape and figure painter whose work was widely exhibited from the 1930s to the 1950s, experimented with a number of styles.



Los Angeles Times

Toyo Miyatake

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INTERNATIONAL
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An Interview With Continent's Longest-Ruling Postcolonial Leader

Tanzania's Nyerere on 'Political Will' in Africa

By Jonathan Power

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (IHT) — Tanzania is, in gross-national-product terms, one of the poorest 25 countries of the world. But its political weight arguably puts it up in the top 25. This extraordinary accomplishment is the work of its first and only President, 57-year-old Julius Nyerere, who has been ruling for 18 years, longer than any other postcolonial African leader. To the outside world it is his pivotal role in southern African diplomacy that has won him attention.

Ever since Henry Kissinger, in a rushed last-minute effort at the end of his tenure as secretary of state, tried to find a formula for ending white rule in Rhodesia, Mr. Nyerere has been courted by the United States, and to a lesser extent by Britain, as the most important influence for accommodation on the African side. At first sight, it is odd that that should be so. After all, Tanzania's border is not contiguous to Rhodesia or South Africa. Its economic and military strength is slight.

The answer is rooted in his never having shied away from helping the liberation movements in southern Africa, whatever his own difficulties at home. It was from their bases in Tanzania that Frelimo guerrillas toppled Portuguese colonialism in Mozambique. And Dar es Salaam has long been the headquarters of the Organization of African States' Liberation Committee.

I talked to him recently for more than four hours, the longest interview he has ever granted, in the small seaside house where he conducts most of his business. We sat on the veranda, his shoeless feet tucked under him, his manner as unpretentious as his style of living. (He lives on a salary of $500 a month, less than his senior civil servants).

Even in his most forceful moments, when he was for the first time publicly damning the U.S.-British diplomatic effort in Rhodesia, his voice never grew harsh. There was always a laugh or a gesture to mellow the attack.

Nonetheless, this interview, calling for all-out war in Rhodesia, could be interpreted as the moment that marks the end of the era of diplomacy in southern Africa and the beginning of an era of all-out race war.

Power: Could we first discuss the situation in southern Africa? It is a gruesome scene, but Western diplomats are now saying that they see a ray of light in Namibia. How close are we to seeing an agreement that will allow the South Africans, in cooperation with the UN, to bring about fair and free elections followed by independence?

Nyerere: I can't pretend that I even begin to understand how the South Africans view their own interests. I would have thought there is a sense in which the South Africans could easily trust the five Western powers. I can't see the five working for a solution in Namibia, which they consider might produce an anti-Western government in Namibia. I think the five are aware of the strength of SWAPO. I think, if elections had taken place last year, there is no doubt that SWAPO would have won. I believe the five are willing to swallow this because they are not afraid of SWAPO. They don't believe that a SWAPO government is likely to be so radical that they would resist Western influence.

I think they also believe, possibly rightly, that if the war were to go on for another two, three, four years, and eventually the South Africans were to lose this war, the resulting regime in Namibia would be a radical one. Even a Marxist one. That would not be in the interests of the West. So I believe the West is completely genuine in working for an agreement which might bring about a SWAPO government. To go back to the interests of the South Africans, I would have thought the South Africans would accept the West's line of reasoning.

Power: Let's talk about Rhodesia, where we all feel the hard decisions are coming up. With the majority of voters in the January 30 white referendum in Rhodesia voting for black-majority rule on the lines worked out by Ian Smith and his black supporters, Bishop [Abel] Muzorewa, Chief [Jeremiah] Chirau, and [the Rev. Ndabaningi] Sithole, isn't it time to reconsider your support for the guerrillas of the Patriotic Front who are trying to undermine this "internal settlement?"

Nyerere: No! I have always argued that Smith is not for majority rule. At one time he was saying no majority rule in a thousand years. He was being completely genuine. Smith has not changed. What has happened is that the Patriotic Front has been fighting, and Smith now realizes that he will lose that war. He has to see what he can salvage. I know what that "internal-settlement" constitution is. It is a kind of constitution which secures power for a white minority for the next I don't know how many years.

No! I have always argued that Smith is not for majority rule. At one time he was saying no majority rule in a thousand years.

The British and the Americans saw the light, and they produced a set of proposals on the basis of which we can have elections supervised by the United Nations. Smith says I won't have that. We are still dealing with the same old Smith, and he wants a solution only on his own terms.

Power: Rhodesia will have an election on April 20. The U.S. Senate may send some of its members as observers. If they see that the election is reasonably free, and as fair as one can expect in a war zone, it is likely that there will be a move in Congress to lift U.S. economic sanctions against Rhodesia. And maybe in Britain there will be by then a new Conservative government led by Mrs. [Margaret] Thatcher. Are you worried about the possible turn of events?

Nyerere: Yes. It would be dishonest to say that I am not worried. I have always worked to try and get Western pressure on the side of the liberation forces. We have got to maintain this support because it is useful. However, if things go as you say they might, then Britain and the United States would have joined the enemy. We'll have to live with it. If the Patriotic Front is still willing to fight them, and the Russians and the Chinese and the Communist countries are willing to give us the arms, the fighting will continue.

Power: I'll come to the implications of the war's continuing, but first let's see if there is an alternative course — the acceptance of the Anglo-American compromise proposals. But these seem to have got nowhere. Can you pinpoint where they failed?

Nyerere: They failed when the British and Americans decided that the way to implement the Anglo-American proposals was to be nice to Smith. Let's find what Smith likes in the Anglo-American proposals and what he doesn't like, and then we can modify them in accordance with what Smith likes.

Power: How do you think they should have gone about it, more precisely?

Nyerere: In 1965, when Smith declared UDI [Unilateral Declaration of Independence], it was a rebellion. We called upon the British to quell that rebellion, to take over and proceed with the process of decolonization. The British didn't, saying they had no power to do it. They exaggerated when they said they had no military power to deal with Smith, but they had their point. If they had decided in 1965 to land a couple of battalions, they would have been met with considerable resistance from Smith and his troops. But the British, given enough determination, would have quelled that rebellion.

In 1977-78, it was different. Smith was already very worried about the mounting pressures from the guerrillas. Smith was already very worried about sanctions. It's true they were being busted, but nevertheless they were on. If in addition to that, Field Marshal Lord Carver [had the Anglo-U.S. proposals been accepted, Lord Carver was to be the British Resident Commissioner in Rhodesia] had been asked to land a couple of battalions in Rhodesia, the idea that General Peter Walls [commander of the Rhodesian Army] would have decided to face the guerrillas *and* Lord Carver is absolutely ridiculous. British troops would have been welcomed with a sigh of relief by the whites.

Power: Are you saying that the Americans and British were wrong to go through the process of negotiating the Anglo-American plan over the last 18 months?

Nyerere: They were wrong to disarm themselves. You may recall that Prime Minister [Harold] Wilson in 1965 said in so many words that if they [the Rhodesians] were to declare UDI, he would not use force against them.

Power: What was the equivalent disarming mechanism this time?

Nyerere: The equivalent this time was not to tell Smith: "This war is not good, and if it goes on it is not in the interests of the West. So we are telling you we have produced these proposals. We are asking you to accept them, and then we can end the war. We have the support of the Patriotic Front. We have the support of the five front-line states. We have the support of Africa. We have the support of the world. We have the support of everyone except yourself. So we are asking you now to comply, or else we are landing troops."

Power: One thing that has created much controversy is your claim that the Patriotic Front accepted the Anglo-American plan. Western diplomats say that this is just not true. The Patriotic Front only accepted parts of it — elections, a UN role, etc. However, they had reservations about the authority of the UN and, in a transitional governing council, they demanded a majority of the seats instead of agreeing to share them evenly. They also wanted to dismantle the police force.

Nyerere: The British had put to us in writing the things they thought essential in the formation of a provisional government, if the Anglo-American proposals were to come into force. They wanted a resident commissioner with the following powers. He would have to have, in his own discretion, powers regarding defense, external affairs, internal security and matters pertaining to the constitution. They said if those are not accepted by the Patriotic Front, they can't see how the resident commissioner could exercise his functions properly. So last year at the mid-April meeting with Dr. [David] Owen and Mr. [Cyrus] Vance and the Patriotic Front, we of the front-line states said if this is your problem we shall put this specifically to the front. We got the Patriotic Front to agree to all those powers. All of them.

But the British then said that in exercising this discretion on internal security, the resident commissioner must use the existing police force. And naturally the Patriotic Front questioned the impartiality of the Smith police. They proposed that in addition to the Smith police, the resident commissioner should accept a force trained by themselves. I think it was a perfectly fair proposal. Then we said, "Now go to Smith. Get from Smith what you have been able to get from the Patriotic Front." Then both sides can go to the all-parties meeting. The rest can be agreed there. Especially the part which is not really the concern of the British.

My answer is. . . that war is going to end. It will come to an end and the guerrillas will win. They are bound to win.

The Patriotic Front did accept the major provisions of the Anglo-American proposals. But the Americans and the British chose not to publicize the fact. Why? because they were not likely to get Smith to accept any of those provisions. I must be fair to Owen. . . Eventually he did.

Power: Where do we go next? Is it still possible to bring peace and democracy to Rhodesia?

Nyerere: My answer is, yes, of course. That war is going to end. It will come to an end and the guerrillas will win. They are bound to win. Can one hope that there is an alternative to war? I think not. I worked hard to get the Anglo-American proposals accepted and they were accepted by the Patriotic Front and the front-line states. But they did not get enough support from the British and Americans themselves.

Power: One alternative to war, which you haven't mentioned, is for Western diplomacy now to engage directly in engineering Smith's surrender, the renunciation of his illegal declaration of independence, so that the Anglo-American plan could be enforced by fiat through a direct British presence. Do you see any way that the West could act to bring pressure on South Africa to force Smith to the point of surrender in the next few months?

Nyerere: They have been talking about this since the Kissinger plan. This is one of the areas where they went wrong. The idea that you have to be nice to Smith, and secondly, if you are going to be nasty to Smith, you must be nasty to Smith by proxy, through South Africa, is not serious. It was wrong because we were dealing with two leaders of minority regimes in South Africa. One was Smith, the other was [former South African Prime Minister John] Vorster. The idea that you used the chief one to frighten the other is like using Lucifer to frighten a few devils. This is ridiculous.

Power: But there is a counter argument that the South Africans, in order to protect their island of racial superiority, need to have on their borders some peace and quiet, not revolutionary regimes that come to power through the hard wear and tear of war. The West has always hoped that the South Africans would see that it was in their own interests to get regimes on their borders that were stable and reasonable in their political behavior.

Nyerere: You don't get that by being nice. The South Africans will have to be confronted with a tough international community, including the West. The South Africans then decide: "If we are going to confront the world, do we confront the world because of Namibia and Rhodesia, or because of South Africa?" They would realize they could not take on the world because of Namibia. "Namibia is not our business," they'd realize. "It is a colony like any other colony, so let Namibia go. What is Rhodesia to us? If they can survive, well and good, but we are not going to fight for them." But when the West decides to be nice to the South Africans, the South Africans say, "We might as well work for a flank."

Power: But the counter argument is: If the Western powers crack the whip too hard over South Africa, the South Africans say, "If we are going to get it anyway, then we might as well take our stand now and use Namibia and Rhodesia as a buffer."

Nyerere: The South Africans are not fools. They have problems of their own. Their real commitment is to South Africa. And there is a limit to which you go out and dig into areas which are not really your priority No. 1.

Power: But they were already dug into Namibia. They were already dug into Rhodesia.

Nyerere: If the South Africans decide for the purpose of their future defense they are going to use Namibia and Rhodesia as if they were the Transvaal, then the West should have taken them on, on that basis. You say, "OK, that is your choice, so we confront you here as if it was South Africa." But you don't become nice to them, and wait till they decide to become nice. Because the West decided to be nice, the South Africans decided to be tough.

Power: Let's get back to the specifics of how you would now be tough if you were allowed to run Anglo-American policy. You talked about the British sending in a couple of brigades — a pre-emptive strike, you might call it. But how do you see that in practice?

Nyerere: For all I know it is too late. At the time when we were discussing the Anglo-American proposals, and the Anglo-American proposals required a resident British commissioner, and Smith had refused to hand over power, my comment was the British should have taken over by landing troops. Smith could not have fought in 1977 or '78.

If at that time they had done it, it would have been accepted because it was part of the implementation of the Anglo-American proposals. If the British were to do it tomorrow, I am not quite sure that the Patriotic Front would accept it. My real worry now is that the British will go in. They will go in when there is a collapse, but they will go in to fight the Patriotic Front.

Power: Why do you think that?

Nyerere: They can't avoid it. No British government, Labor, Conservative or Liberal, could fail to send in troops on the pretense of rescuing fleeing whites, if there is a collapse of the Smith regime under fire from the Patriotic Front. When that happens, they will find the power, the political will and the military power, all that they lacked during the last 14 years.

Power: Wouldn't it just be an in-and-out rescue?

Nyerere: No, it can't be. The British will accept the Smith troops as allies in the process of rescuing the whites.

Power: I assume the British, and the Americans who might help them in this, are sensible enough to see the pitfalls that you spell out. They would make sure they didn't get into that situation with Smith.

Nyerere: I've asked the British and the Americans — I think I've been asking them since '73 or '74 — you can help us to end that war (and incidentally to avoid that rescuing process) by paying the whites who aren't prepared to live with majority rule to leave. Tell them: "Majority rule is inevitable in Rhodesia. If you don't want to live under an African regime, come out now. Don't just remain there shooting them and letting them shoot you — come out!"

I read several months back some articles by Conor Cruise O'Brien after he went into Rhodesia. He talked to some of these whites and they told him, "We are 200,000 financial detainees. If only you could get someone to pay us out, we'd go." Now I'm saying to the British and Americans: "You have the money to buy these people out. Don't prolong that war." But they are not doing it. But they will discuss this possibility of rescuing them.

Power: I want to go back to why you so adamantly refuse to argue, as you used to, for direct British intervention, either through a pre-emptive strike or through pressuring South Africa to bring about Smith's surrender.

Nyerere: I don't believe there is a political will to do this either in Britain or America today. The present Labor government would not do a thing like that. They've a few months left before election. If they could not do it in 1965 or early '78, I can't see them doing it now. Moreover, there is now a complication. The complication is that the Patriotic Front may not accept a British intervention. They had accepted the possibility of British coming in, in order to implement the Anglo-American proposals. But these are now dead.

Power: The problems you raise about British public opinion and an upcoming election are all absolutely right. But there is another consideration that's always been part of the motor that's driven Anglo-American diplomacy. The West does not want to see the total destruction of Rhodesia. It doesn't want to see any more than you do a civil war. And it certainly does not want to see a Marxist belt or a revolutionary belt right across southern Africa. I wonder whether you should be writing off the hope, even at this late stage, of your radical solution's being accepted?

Nyerere: I'm writing it off not because I've not tried. I must repeat I have tried. When I was commenting on Namibia, I said I think it is in the interests of the Western powers that a solution should be reached in Namibia on the basis of the proposals which they worked out with the South Africans. I'm still hoping that this is the way they are going to do it. They should be able to say to the South Africans: "For the next 10 or 15 years, what is in our interests in southern Africa is also in your interests. So behave yourselves." I'm not working for a Marxist government or a socialist government in southern Africa. I'm not. I would welcome one if it came about as a result of the armed struggle. But I'm not working for it. I am working for the ordinary liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

I was hoping that the British and Americans, having put forward the Anglo-American proposals, would see that they had to be firm with Smith. Why? Because if the war goes on, the war will radicalize the incoming government. If they really want a non-radical government, then they must be very firm with Smith. If they are not, and if the war goes inevitably, the government that results is going to be a radical government — though not necessarily Communist. It will not necessarily, as some fools think, be pro-Moscow or pro-China because it takes arms from them. What is certain is that it is going to be a radical government.

Power: Let me put it another way. Let's for the sake of argument assume you have been too pessimistic about the constraints of public opinion on the governments of the United States and Britain. Let us assume it would be possible under certain conditions even now for the British to go in with two battalions with American and UN support. How if it were possible would it actually work in your scenario?

Nyerere: OK, fine, supposing the will is there. Now I'm saying if the will is there, then the Patriotic Front might sit down and say, "Look, we were prepared to give the Anglo-American proposals a chance, to let the British take over from this fellow we are fighting and then start the course of decolonization, [the British] having given themselves a time limit of six, seven months and then they'll be out. They did not do it. But now they are saying they are doing it. We've got to make up our minds. Are they genuine or not genuine?"

The Patriotic Front would say, "If these people are genuine, why is it they did not come in before?" I say the Patriotic Front may decide to give them another chance, but they may decide that it is now too late.

Power: I'm not sure that you're being quite fair with me. It's less than a month ago that you told an American reporter that you wanted a "short, sharp military action" by the British and the Americans in Rhodesia. You were still arging for it only a month ago.

Nyerere: I've given up.

Power: In the fight to the finish that you foresee, you have mentioned that you will go to the Communist powers for help. How deep is that involvement likely to be? Are we likely to see Cuban troops brought down this far south?

Nyerere: No. What for? Even Smith says he's not winning that war, and there are no Cubans there. These people are winning that war without Cubans. So what do they want the Cubans for? The Cubans can't liberate these people. These people want to feel they have liberated themselves. And the Cubans themselves are not necessarily anxious to get involved.

Power: You don't see the South African government at a point of crisis being driven by public opinion to get involved, and that producing a Cuban involvement?

Nyerere: Oh yes, there can be a repetition of Angola. But it will come from South Africa and the West. It will not come from here. Why? Because the Patriotic Front are winning that war. Left to themselves they will win.

Power: So when you talked of increased Communist support for the Patriotic Front, what were you thinking?

Nyerere: Remember where I mentioned it. We were talking about the possibility that after the so-called elections in April, the West might decide to back up the resulting government. The West, at present, whatever their sympathies, are not backing up that government of Smith. But if they decided to back up the government which results after April 20, this will change the situation, and then we may need a lot of support from the Communist countries.

Power: Even Cuban troops in that situation?

Nyerere: The Patriotic Front will have to decide the kind of support they want from their own allies. I hope we don't need them.

Power: But if the U.S. Congress did lift sanctions, and if Mrs. Thatcher attempted to be accommodating to that April 20 election, and if the South Africans continued to give whomever became the black prime minister arms supplies and maybe other forms of military support, wouldn't there then be an enormous pressure within the Patriotic Front to ask for Cuban help?

Nyerere: If that happened, I hope the Patriotic Front would still say nothing has changed except that the enemy has been propped up. I hope that at least it would help them to solder their unity. Whether the Patriotic Front will decide to involve their allies in anything more than supplying them with arms will depend upon the real situation in Zimbabwe.

There are no Cubans there. The Cubans can't liberate these people. These people want to feel they have liberated themselves.

Power: This supply of arms in itself poses real problems, because you have the Soviet Union as the principal supplier of Joshua Nkomo [head of the Zimbabwe African People's Union], and China is the principal supplier of Robert Mugabe [head of the Zimbabwe African National Union]. We have already seen, with Vietnam and Cambodia, these two superpowers using smaller nations as proxies. Do you see a basis for further divisiveness in the source of the arms supplies?

Nyerere: Yes. I see that danger. We are very frank with both the Chinese and the Russians. We hope they will not join the enemy by working for the disunity of the Patriotic Front. We are very frank.

Power: Don't you feel that if Soviet political and military strength advances as it is now doing, through the Horn of Africa up through the Middle East and down to Afghanistan, maybe in five or six years you may wish you hadn't discounted Soviet influence quite as much as you are now doing?

Nyerere: Yes, it is possible. But, at the present, if Africa feels dependent, feels unfree, it is because of Western Europe.

Africa today has a formal relationship with the European Economic Community. We are to Western Europe what Latin America is to the United States. So those Africans who feel they need to enlarge their area of freedom, their problem is not the Soviet Union. Their problem is Western Europe. For Western Europe to tell me, "Julius, don't you worry about us, worry about the Soviet Union because you never know" . . . is slightly cheeky. Well, I can't talk about. "I never know." I talk about what I know. And what I know is that fact that we are independent of anyone else, the Soviet Union included.



Julius Nyerere

Power: You don't get anxious when you see so many Communist troops in Ethiopia and Angola who are seemingly digging in for a long stay?

Nyerere: I leave the future to [Agostinho] Neto [head of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, (MPLA)] and to [Ethiopian leader Col. Haile Mariam] Mengitsu. I know why they are there. The Cubans are in Angola because the West decided to back up South Africa in its attempt to prevent the MPLA taking over the government of Angola — a cause they had been fighting for for 10 years. I still approve the reasons why the Cubans are there. The South Africans are even now still menacing Angola. As long as Neto feels menaced by South Africa, there is no reason why he should not keep Cubans there.

Mengitsu had a third of his country occupied by Somalia. What was his alternative? If it had been [late Ethiopian emperor] Halle Selassie and not Mengitsu, he may have asked for help from the United States. I would have said he had every right to.

Power: Finally, aren't the South Africans right to be wary of black rule? They see so much corrupt government in Africa.

Nyerere: People want to govern themselves, and when they govern themselves it does happen sometimes they have good governments, sometimes they have bad governments. But they do something about it. I hope my friends in South Africa, when the day comes, when they have removed minority rule and if they have a black tyranny, they will remove that too. For now they are dealing with one tyranny. It happens to be white.

Power: Do you think South Africa should remain a unitary state, i.e., one man-one vote? I believe you have accepted that the Afrikaners are a white tribe of Africa. Don't you think there would be more chance of reaching some solution in South Africa if one argued for a federation of states within South Africa, with the whites having their own tribal area, as it were?

Nyerere: The issue is not what constitution there should be for an otherwise democratic South Africa. If that was the issue, frankly, we would leave it to the South Africans. Whether it is going to be unitary or federal or confederal doesn't concern the rest of the world. The people who raise the constitution issue do so because they want to confuse the issue.

The issue is this: Here are people with a religion. Their religion requires that they must govern the blacks. There are governments in the world we criticize, including a government like [Uganda's] Idi Amin, because he is killing people. He is a murderer, he is a tyrant. But he doesn't have a religion which requires that he kills people. This superiority based on the Bible is really nonsense, but terribly dangerous and destructive nonsense, and therefore the people will have to fight against this tyranny using whatever weapons seem appropriate to them.

Power: It is easy to say, as many Africans do, that Europe and the United States should simply cut off trade with South Africa. South Africa is the main or only non-Communist supplier of manganese, chromium and platinum — all essential for U.S. and European industry. Can you blame the West coming down in favor of the status quo?

Nyerere: They could have decided to maintain Nigeria as a colony so they could have gone on getting the oil. But they didn't decide that. Where is the oil of Angola going? It is going to the United States. What are the blacks going to do with their manganese or whatever it is? They will sell it. The economy of the world will not change. The West will continue dominating the world economy whatever happens.

Power: How realistic is it to think that the West, with its big trade stake in South Africa, will ever bring itself to use sanctions? And even if it did — given South Africa's wealth and self-sufficiency — why should one consider them likely to be effective?

Nyerere: This question of South Africa's wealth and its self-sufficiency is exaggerated. Industrialized countries are very vulnerable, and South Africa is industrialized. It is much more vulnerable than, say, Uganda. Even in the case of Britain, South Africa needs Britain much more than Britain needs South Africa. Britain has alternatives, which South Africa would not have in case of sanctions. Again, it is this question of political will.

Power: But however much you see South Africa needing the West more than vice versa, the price paid by the West would be high. In a time of recession and large-scale unemployment, do you honestly think it is reasonable to expect Western countries to make this kind of sacrifice?

Nyerere: If it was not reasonable, I would not be making it. I am not the most unreasonable person in the world.

But we are talking about a regime which is unique. It is an evil regime, the only area on the planet where people suffer not because of what they believe, but because of what they happen to be. To work with South Africa economically is to pay South Africa to continue to do what it is doing. How desperate is Britain? Are they really so desperate they have got to live on apartheid? They are not. It is a question of political will.

Power: Is there a way of bringing majority rule to South Africa without the kind of upheaval and fighting and killing we see unfolding before us in Rhodesia?

Nyerere: Yes, theoretically, the choice is there. The South African whites would say, "Look, we have been on this course now for more than 30 years. We don't appear to be coverting the world at all to our course. Perhaps we have lost. Perhaps we need to change. We need to treat the majority of our people as human beings. So let us begin the process of change."

Power: So you are not saying, "South Africa, you must have majority-rule tomorrow, or else?"

Nyerere: No. Because there is no way in which majority rule can come to South Africa tomorrow. Change in South Africa, like change in Rhodesia, is bound to be a process.

The question is whether that process is going to be credible. The question is not whether you are going to have majority-rule in South Africa tomorrow. The question is how do you do it. If the South Africans decided, "We now really must change, we must yield to majority rule through a process of reform," it would be up to the Africans of South Africa to say, "This process has started, and it looks credible. Let us give it a chance."

Power: In 1966, you said that the United States, "instead of taking the revolutionary side as its history suggests it should, has always taken the side of European colonialism." The U.S., you said, "still shapes her policies in regard to Africa through London." Do you still think that?

Nyerere: You say I made that statement in 1966. I wish I could say I am wrong now.

I think the failure in Rhodesia was basically because the Americans decided that they must listen to the British. They will only do as much as the British are willing to do. I thought for a time that [President] Carter was going to try to use American power much more vigorously in helping to end some of these anachronisms in southern Africa, and especially those anachronisms which are not in the interest of the United States. But it is clear now that even President Carter will listen to Western Europe much more than to Africa about African matters.

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Around the Galleries

Theater of the Absurd In Wiegand's Drawings

Paris.

Wiegand, Galerie Jean Briance, 23-25 Rue Guenegaud, Paris 6, to March 17.

Wiegand's drawings belong to the theater of the absurd, somewhat as Magritte's paintings do. Curious small activities are under way, in a practical, everyday manner, but they are all seemingly pointless, except as play.

One does not expect to see waiters or grown men in city suits hopping around or clambering over rocks of marble 10 feet high. One realizes then that these scenes are not really absurd, or that they could not strike us so if the protagonists were children. Every attitude and fancy would then appear right. And that is the contrast with which Wiegand is playing and the basis for the curious, ironic seduction of his work. For his drawings, which are done with gentle finesse, are the product of exactly the same sort of play, as we find represented inside them, and Wiegand, the grown man with his toby-jug face, indulging, through mediation of the pencil, in all these sober, thoughtful games, while at the same time expressing his detachment and wit.

Avant-garde artists also indulge in games, but they are (and that tends to be a mark of avant-gardism) all too often full of themselves, so egotistically involved and sure that they become hypnotized by their game and try to hypnotize the viewer too. Wiegand, thus, is avant-garde without egotism, he is not trying to invent the game to end all games, and consequently we can breathe with him — there is more to come. Also he understands and masters the magic power of the pencil by which it creates a playful grace, less ponderous and orchestral, less authoritarian too, than the voice of oil or acrylic, closer to someone just singing to himself.

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Olivier Debre, Galerie Daniel Templon, 30 Rue Beaubourg, Paris 3, to March 15.

Debre favors large formats in this show, and covers them with a delicately shifting dominant tone. That is the setting of a stage in which the dramatis personae are thick impastoed smears of polyrome oil that stand or streak discretely on the rim of the canvas. I have already used the simile of the Zen rock-and-sand garden in speaking of this artist's work, and it is appropriate enough, for there is a minimum of events with a maximum of sensual awareness in the viewer. The effect is pleasurable, reposeful, impressionistic in its abstraction, lyrical in its intention.

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Garayo, Galerie Etienne de Causans, Paris 6, to March 17.

Jose-Maria Garayo's element is the still life, and he depicts his subject set in an immaterial light with a ghostly reminiscence of Dutch precision. The rumpled tablecloth, the objects strewn on the grass, whether done in oil or in pencil, have an improbable lightness to them. Garayo, 36, is Spanish, (this is his second Paris show) and his craft reflects an affinity with the careful, contemplative realism which a number of Spanish artists favor. Aside from the still lifes, the show presents a number of works in which human figures drift like ghostly half-presences — no legs, for instance, support the floating body. There is an obvious traditional quality in his craft, and a hint of modernity that is perceptible in a subtle shift of color and light.

— MICHAEL GIBSON

Rome

Nigel Hall, Primo Piano, Via Vittoria 32, through March 15.

The work of this young Englishman is consistent. His sculptures, though they are attached to the wall, are not reliefs: aluminum rods crisscross and extend into space, creating varying volume and tensions. Angular drawing in taut, slightly smudged charcoal lines, in a different medium, further explore the possibilities of abstraction. Although Hall uses only line — in metal or crayon — in a clean, unemotional manner, he manages to extract much play, even invention and fluidity, from his self-imposed framework. The drawn structures superficially resemble the painted ones of the American Al Held. But they are drier, lighter, not turning inside out, with something of a visual wit lurking in the corners.

* * *

Giulio Paolini, Oca, Via dell'Oca, through March.

The new piece of one of Italy's best-known conceptualists, consisting of three sections, is inscrutable without the explanations of its author. He says that a set of three cassette tape recorders, arranged along the floor of one room and geared to receive gallery noises but not to play them back, are working into the future; that three photographs mounted on canvas in the next are installation shots of three of his former shows and so are glimpses into the past; and that the outlines of the three graces penciled on the wall plus a cast of the Venus of Milo signify the enigma of the creative act, and so the present. Only the very naive or the very arrogant can believe that a few esoteric messages and symbols, quite understandable to themselves, can communicate to others so simply. This description of Paolini's lack of judgment takes up this space only to illustrate a current predicament: how flashy but already demoded conceptualism still manages to crowd out efforts by more profound and less ostentatious artists.

— EDITH SCHLOSS



A Gottfried Wiegand pencil drawing entitled "Street Sweepers Rub Out the Head of the Prince," dated 1978.

Entertainment

The New Elton John a Paris Hit

Thomas Kamm

PARIS, Feb. 23 (IHT) — Nearly 10 years after he was booted off the stage here, Elton John made a triumphant return to Paris before a jubilant capacity crowd last night at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees.

Gone are the crazy-shaped glasses, zany costumes and stage antics. No more band either. John leaves all that behind and sits alone at the piano, accompanied during the second half of the concert only by percussionist Ray Cooper.

Dressed conservatively, compared to his former outlandish attire, in pink pants tucked into red boots, a blue sweatshirt and a cap that hides a recent hair transplant, he walked quietly to his piano and without further ado began to sing "Your Song," then talked and joked with the audience between numbers. The first part of the concert was devoted to his most famous songs, among them "Yellow Brick Road," "Rocket man," "Take Me to the Pilot" and "Don't Let the Sun Go Down on Me."

Subdued Mood

The subdued mood changed amid a cloud of smoke, flashing sliding panels and the banging of drums, when Cooper appeared onstage and nearly stole the show. Looking like a benign professor, in a dark suit, white shirt and conservative tie, this one-man band played on every conceivable percussion instrument, adding his artistry to John's renditions of "Bennie and the Jets," "Sorry Seems to Be the Hardest Word," "Ego," "Saturday Night's Alright for Fighting" and others.

The ecstatic audience recalled the pair for several encores and John, after throwing flowers to the crowd, improvised a love song to Paris and his Parisian fans.

The current European tour is characterized by a radical change in style. It marks John's return to the stage after two years of semiretirement. He had grown weary of life on the road and concerts in gigantic stadiums where no human contact was possible. In his comeback he is playing only in halls generally used for classical music. The tour began on Feb. 5 at the Stockholm Konserthuis and will end on April 26 in Manchester. He is at the Champs-Elysees through Sunday before going on to Antwerp.

Sharps and Flats

LONDON — Herbie Hancock will be at the Hammersmith Odeon Feb. 24 at 8 p.m. On Feb. 25, Generation X will be at the Lyceum Ballroom. Bill Anderson and Faron Young at the Rainbow Theatre and Cheap Trick at the Hammersmith Odeon; Billy Joel is at the Royal Albert Hall Feb. 26; Van Morrison at the Hammersmith Odeon Feb. 26-28; Michel Le Grand at Fairfield Hall, Croydon, Feb. 27 and Earth, Wind and Fire at Wembley Arena March 1, 3 and 4. Johnny Griffin and Susannah McCorkle are appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

Twenty-six black singers and dancers from Johannesburg are touring Britain, Europe and Australasia in the musical "Mzumba." They will be in Wembley at the Conference Centre Feb. 26 to March 3.

ON TOUR — The Jacksons will be in London Feb. 23 and 24 at the Rainbow Theatre and then in Paris at the Palace on Feb. 28 at 9 p.m. Joan Armatrading, winding up her swing through Europe, is in Goteborg, Sweden, Feb. 24 at the Konserthuis; in Stockholm Feb. 26 at the Konserthuis and in Oslo Feb. 27 at the Chateau Neuf. The Average White Band is in Liverpool Feb. 25 at the Empire; in Paris Feb. 26 at the Palace; in Aberdeen Feb. 28 at the Capital Theatre and in Edinburgh March 1 at the Odeon. The Delta Rhythm Boys are performing in Stockholm at the Amaranten Hotel Feb. 26 to March 3.

OSLO — Kai Winding will be at the Downtown Key Club Feb. 26 and 27 with the Harry Habla trio.

GENEVA — Leo Ferre will appear at the Victoria Hall Feb. 24 at 8 p.m.

PARIS — Frank Zappa is at the Hippodrome Feb. 24 at 8 p.m. and in Cambrai Feb. 25 at the Palais des Grottes at 6 p.m. Okay Teniz and Oriental Wind at the Olympia Feb. 24 at midnight; Queen at the Pavillon de Paris Feb. 27-March 1; Marc Richard, Bernard Laye and Bernard Rabaud every night at Le Petit Opportun, and Dorothy Donegan at the Hotel Meridien. The jazz group Mujo will give a concert Feb. 27 at 8:30 p.m. at the American Cultural Center. Appearing nightly at the Via Brasil is the Jimmy Gourley trio.

This week's top single record in Britain is "Heart of Glass" by Blondie and in the United States "Da Ya Think I'm Sexy" by Rod Stewart.

— FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Gang of Three Robs St. Mark's Of 500 Jewels

VENICE, Feb. 23 (AP) — In a meticulously timed raid, a three-member commando slipped into the Basilica of St. Mark at dawn today, pistol-whipped the lone night watchman and fled with about 500 precious diamonds and rubies, the police reported.

Investigators put the initial value of stolen gems at more than 500 million lire, or $600,000.

A 10th-century Madonna painting revered by the lagoon city as one of its protectors was heavily damaged in the major art theft that brought tears to some Venetians.

Between 6:30 and 6:45 a.m., when the basilica was guarded by one watchman who had just opened the massive bronze door for morning mass, three persons jumped on overnight guard Stefano de Martin, one striking him in the head with a pistol while the others rushed to the altar of Madonna Nicopeia, where precious jewels adorn the Byzantine painting of the Madonna.

The thieves smashed the crystal encasement with a hammer and grabbed the Madonnas necklace and others jewels, fleeing on foot.

The Art Market

Triumphant Sale of Netsuke

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Feb. 23 (IHT) — On Monday, the Paris auction world was enjoying one of those rare days of international triumph that reminded old-timers of a bygone era. It was a superb sale skillfully conducted by Antoine Ader, who held the hammer, and expert Guy Portier, who described the pieces as each was being laid on the block, in accordance with French auction tradition.

No doubt, the quality of the objects helped a good deal. The last genuinely private collection of the Japanese miniature carvings called netsuke had last been seen at a French auction in 1970, a year after the death of its remarkable owner, the American pianist Julius Katchen.

But Monday's collection had an attraction that Katchen's did not. It was formed between the two world wars by Andre Lichtenberger, a now-forgotten French writer who died in 1940. Not only were the objects preserved from any suspicion of commercial speculation, since the present owner, the writer's son, was merely parting with them in his old age, but still better, they had not been exhibited in the living memory of most collectors. And collectors were indeed crowding the room, which explains the net total of more than 1.9 million francs, with only one lot out of 161 failing to sell.

Terse Descriptions

For once, the spadework that conditions the success of any sale had been done. The catalog suffered perhaps from exaggeratedly terse descriptions from the layman's viewpoint. One may wonder, for instance, if an entry such as "Monkey stretched out on the back of a namazu, holding the giant gourd. Interpretation of the Kadori-Myojin legend. Unsigned," is enlightening to buyers who are not fluent Japanese speakers. Nor does it do full justice to the piece: An indication of dimensions has its uses, even if it is understood that all netsukes are "small," and a mention of the period would be useful in view of the fact that the omission of such a mention means, in conventional auction-room language, that the object is considered a modern fake. In this case, only 18th-century dates were listed.

But these minor faults were made up for by the fine illustrations in the catalog, which, moreover, was dispatched well ahead of the sale. Here the role of the expert was essential. Addresses of collectors and institutions from all over the world accumulated by three generations are useful — the late Andre Portier, Guy Portier's father, started his business in 1909. But best of all is a high reputation. Guy Portier is one of the few auction-room personalities of the old school; his scrupulousness is famous. If a piece from one of his sales happens to worry a buyer (an undetected flaw, a serious doubt regarding authorship or period, etc.), Portier is known to take it back without a murmur.

This is the best way to attract private collectors.

To top it all, the Portiers, father and son, were interviewed on the subject of netsukes by the French art monthly Connaissance des Arts, and the article was lavishly illustrated.

That clinched it. On Monday, prices soared sky-high.

The world record price for a netsuke, previously held by Sotheby's of London, which sold a small carving of a rat by Tomokazu for £12,650 last June, was just beaten by Antoine Ader, who knocked down another rat signed Masa-Nao for 107,770 francs, the equivalent of £12,670. In comparative terms,



the feat was much more impressive given the fact that some minor damage to the piece was noted.

Conservative Estimates

World records, however, make good news but not necessarily good sales. Far more significant was the consistently high price bracket. Bidding, which was sluggish during the first quarter of an hour or so when prices roughly matched Guy Portier's conservative estimates, quickly stepped up.

In the lower price range of 3,000 to 6,000 francs, which was that of the majority of netsukes, pieces often doubled presale estimates. The marvelous head of a fish laid on a folded leaf carved out of honey-colored box-wood, its eyes inlaid with brown horn, was knocked down at 4,880 francs, nearly twice the estimate. It carried a well-known signature, that of Masa-Nobu, but that does not account for the enthusiastic reaction it elicited.

As Portier points out in the Connaissance des Arts interview, signatures are a secondary consideration. Great masters often omitted to sign, and, conversely, other masters were not beneath engraving their signatures on their pupils' work, which sometimes amounted to giving them the seal of approval.

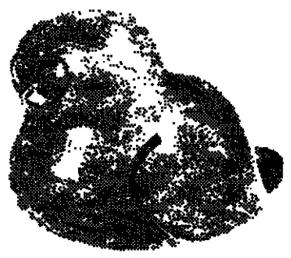
With regard to netsukes of the 19th and 20th centuries, it is the intrinsic quality of the work that matters — the smooth feel, the perfection of silhouette regardless of the angle from which it is seen, and last but not least, the expression. The fish head had the wistful look of a businessman who has just seen a slightly shady deal fall through, a mildly bitter twitch curling up its lip.

Humoristic Touch

Fishes, rats and birds were the great winners in the lower price range. Another head of a fish — a dried fish according to the entry — rather ferocious-looking, signed Minko — went for 5,590 francs, again twice the estimate. A superb owl, its eyes inlaid with metal, the perfect image of a bespectled chairman of the board stolidly listening to the inept explanations of his aides, jumped to 5,800 francs. The humoristic touch combined with with supreme skill in carving, adept at bringing out silhouettes and shapes in quasi-stylized form without ever departing from keen realistic observation, about sums up the qualities in that category.

Higher up, there are crueler works, which, to European eyes, have an expressionistic feel.

A boxwood ape bitten by an ivory adder, the ape's face distorted by pain, sold for a whacking 66,670 francs, three times the estimate, because it typified this style. The surrealistic touch is the other attraction to European buyers that will



send netsuke prices rocketing. A mythical beast, half feline and half dragon, signed Tomo-Tada, fetched the huge price of 96,270 francs, again three times the estimate.

In both cases, the buyer was reportedly a Mr. Edde, hitherto unknown in Paris auction rooms, who netted many of the best pieces and was unfailingly the underbidder on those he did not get, such as the 45,370-franc standing figure of a mountain deity unsigned but stunningly good. The presence of such private buyers is what ultimately gives an auction the extra boost and draws prices over the level accepted by the more cool-headed professionals.

Monday, the trick was done by the first-class publicity given it by Connaissance des Arts, and by timely catalog dispatching, all of which was in turn made possible by the sale of a large and important one-man collection.

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sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

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of Balzac, Berlioz, Beethoven, Bizet, Boroding, Brahms, Breton, Chopin, Cocteau, Couperin, Debussy, de Falla, Fauré, Glazounov, Granados, Guitry, Haydn J.M., Liszt, Poulenc, Proust, Ravel, R. Schumann, Stendhal, R. Strauss, Wagner, Weber, etc...
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Private viewing: From Monday, February 26 to Saturday, March 3, 1979
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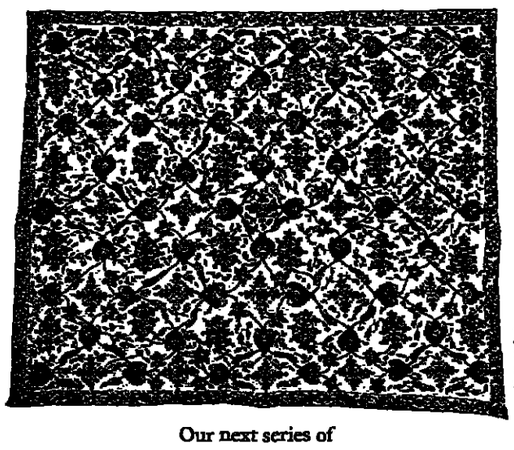
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SUNDAY, MARCH 4, at 2:15 p.m.
Palais des Congres
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MODERN PAINTINGS
& SCULPTURES
CONTEMPORARY ART
Experts: Mlle. Calloc. MM. Marumo. Paciti, Jeannelle.
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Maitres Paul and Jacques MARTIN
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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —									
39½	28⅞	ACF	2.10		6.9	6	x115	30⅜	30	30¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	15½	AMF	1.24		7.6	7	62	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	14⅝	AM Intl	.28		1.6	7	464	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅞	APL	1		10.		35	10⅛	9⅝	10	— ⅛
48⅜	32⅝	ARA	1.64		4.3	8	x90	38¼	38	38	— ½
31⅜	19	ASA	1		3.9		227	26½	25⅝	25⅝	
14⅜	8¼	ATO	.48		4.5	5	x55	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
40	29	AbbtLb	.84		2.7	12	782	31¼	30¾	31	— ⅜
23⅝	13	AcmeC	1.20		6.5	6	3	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
6¼	3⅜	AdmDg	.04		1.1	5	12	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
13	10¾	AdaEx	1.28e		8.3	6	63	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	AdmMi	.20e		4.2	7	11	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
45¾	33½	AetnaLf	2.20		5.3	4	1333	41⅜	40⅝	41¼	+ ⅜
4	2	Alleen					3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
31⅜	23½	AirPrd	.60		2.3	9	150	26¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
26¾	15	AirbFrt	1		5.5	9	22	18⅛	18	18¼	+ ⅛
15¾	11¼	Akzona	.80		6.8	7	45	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
9⅜	7¾	AlaP	dpf.87				7	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
113	100½	AlaP	pf		11.		z10	104	104	104	+1¼
102½	87	AlaP	pf	9.44	10.		z210	90½	90	90	—1
18	14½	Alascco	1.40		9.7	7	6	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
22¼	13½	Alaskin	.66		3.9	16	140	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
40	17	Albany	1		3.2	9	12	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36		4.6	10	52	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
46¾	25	Albertsn	.96		2.4	9	14	40	39⅝	39¾	+ ¼
37⅝	21⅜	AlcanA	2		5.5	6	351	36½	36¼	36⅜	
31⅜	21½	AlcoStd	1.40		5.8	5	7	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40		6.3	6	16	6¾	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
26	13¾	AlgCp	1		4.9	8	14	20½	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
15	4⅝	AllegAir				4	1940	9⅞	8⅞	9⅜	+ ½
29¼	18	Alls pf	1.57		8.1		40	23¾	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅝
20¼	13¾	AllaLd	1.28		8.0	8	47	16¼	15⅞	16	— ⅜
23⅞	21	AllgL	pf2.19		10.		17	22	22	22	+ ¼
19⅛	15¼	AllgPw	1.72		10.	8	126	18¾	16½	16½	
19⅜	13½	AllenGp	1.25		6.8	7	62	18⅜	18	18¼	
35	20⅜	Allergan	.50		2.0	11	68	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
44¾	27⅜	AlldCh	2		6.4	7	235	31½	31	31¼	
15½	9⅞	AlldMnt	.80		6.7	7	x9	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
16¾	10⅝	AlldPd	.60		5.0		4	12	12	12	
28	18⅝	AlldStr	1.50		7.0	5	45	21⅜	21½	21½	— ⅛
38⅜	23⅞	AllisCh	1.70		5.6	5	74	30½	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
16⅞	10	AllrAu	.60b		4.8	8	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
22¼	14½	AlonPr	.72b		4.3	7	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
64¼	38⅝	Alcoa	2.40		4.6	8	174	52⅜	52⅛	52⅛	— ½
21	13⅜	AmlSug	1		5.8	156		17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
53¼	31	Amax	2.20		4.4	12	174	50¼	49⅝	50	
129	81	Amax	pf5.25		6.2		13	121	121	121	
50	38⅛	Amax	pf 3		6.4		44	47	46¾	46¾	— ¼
20⅛	12¾	Amcord	1.20		6.5	6	85	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
26⅜	16¼	Amrce	1.20		5.7	6	19	21	20¾	21	
33¼	22½	AHess	1b		3.5	8	141	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
73	52⅞	AHes	pf3.50		5.6		8	62½	62	62	—1
19¾	9	AmAir	.40		3.3	3	664	12¼	11⅞	12	
9¼	7¼	AmAir	wt				19	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
22⅝	19⅛	AAir	pf 2.18		11.		18	20¼	20	20¼	
20½	12⅞	ABaker	1.20b		8.3	6	8	14½	14½	14½	
53	43⅜	ABrnds	4		8.0	6	41	49½	49⅛	49⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	30⅜	ABrd	pfBwl		8.9		211	30¾	30⅜	30¾	+ ⅛
29½	28¾	ABrd	pfAwl		9.2		398	29	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
43½	33	ABdcsl	1.20		3.3	8	185	36¾	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
20½	13⅜	ABldM	.70		4.7	7	6	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
43⅜	34⅜	AmCon	2.80		8.0	6	230	35½	35	35⅛	— ⅛
22⅜	19¾	ACon	pf1.75		8.2		3	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	ACentry				37	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
45⅛	17	ACredt	1.30		3.0	10	28	44½	43⅜	44	+ ⅛
32⅝	22⅜	ACyan	1.60		6.4	8	386	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
13¾	8	AmDistl					55	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
36	22⅝	ADT	1.08		4.5	9	71	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
11¾	6½	ADualVt					14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
24½	20¾	AElPw	2.16		10.	10	839	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	
40⅝	27¾	AmExp	1.60		5.6	7	504	29⅛	28⅝	28¾	
17⅛	8¾	AFamil	.60		5.5	5	82	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	19	AGlbd	1.96e		9.2		31	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	
19	15½	AGnCy	1.32		7.7		3	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	— ⅛
29¾	22⅜	AGnIns	1		3.4	3	33	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
36¾	28¾	AGin	pf1.80		5.6		22	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	
13	9⅞	AHerifLf	.48		4.7	7	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
22½	12	AmHoist	1		6.6	6	117	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅜
32¾	26½	AHome	1.40		5.1	12	1435	27¼	27	27¼	
32¾	22⅜	AmHaso	.68		2.8	10	595	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛
13¼	6⅝	AmInvst	.20		3.2	18	23	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅜
35⅝	18	AMI	.80		3.0	10	150	27⅜	26¾	26⅞	—1¼
7⅜	4	AmMotrs				4	934	5¾	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
47	36	AMotr	3		8.2	6	124	37	36½	36¾	— ¼
18⅞	10¼	AShip	.80a		4.2	26	34	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
53⅛	33⅜	ASland	2.60		6.2	6	312	42½	42	42¼	+ ⅛
9⅜	6	ASterl	.32		4.8	9	102	6¾	6¾	6¾	
43⅜	28¾	AmStrs	2.24		5.2	7	358	43	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	5⅛	ATT	5		8.1	8	1853	62¾	61½	61⅞	— ⅛
67¾	61½	ATT	pf	4	8.1		17	66½	65⅞	66⅝	— ⅜
49¾	43⅜	ATT	pf	3.64	7.9		427	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
50¾	44⅜	ATT	pf	3.74	8.0		10	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
14¾	12	AWa	Spf1.25		9.8		x20	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
22¼	15½	Ameron	1		6.1	5	3	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
16⅛	9½	AmesD			3.4	5	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
37¾	27¼	Ametek	1.80		6.0	5	55	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ½
20⅝	15½	Amfac	1.20		6.5	6	36	18⅝	18⅜	18½	
40	24	AMPinc	.76		2.5	12	79	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
16½	12	Ampco	.60		4.2	7	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
19⅜	10⅜	Ampex				10	88	15	14¾	14⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅜	AmrepCp					17	4¼	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
29¼	14⅛	Amstar	1.35		8.5	13	40	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
8½	6¼	Amst	pf .68		9.9		15	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
45	29¼	Amsted	1.72		4.7	7	163	36½	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
31¼	24⅜	Anchrfd	1.60		5.7	5	23	28½	27⅝	28	
26	18¾	AndClay	1		4.7	6	19	21¾	21¼	21½	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.30		5.2	6	20	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
13¼	7	Anixter	.32		2.9	7	x10	11	10⅞	10⅞	
26½	13½	Apache	.50		2.2	12	163	23½	22⅝	23⅜	— ⅛
22½	8⅜	ApldDig				8	149	10½	9⅞	10	— ⅛
49¼	28¾	ApldDig	pf2		4.2		2	24	24	24	+ ⅛
11	4	ApplMg				9	10	8	8	8	
26⅜	17½	ArcatoC	.96		4.2	7	18	23½	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	28¾	Arcata	pf 2		6.3		1	31½	31½	31½	
27½	25	Arcata	pf2.16		8.1		6	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
19½	12¾	ArchrD	.20b		1.2	10	122	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
11⅜	5	ArcticEnt				6	55	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	18¾	ArizPS	1.88		9.2	7	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	
114	104½	AriPpf	10.70		10.		z250	108½	107¼	107¾	— ⅜
18½	9¼	ArkBst	.60b		5.2	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
36⅜	28¾	ArkLGs	2.20		6.4	8	43	34⅜	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRlty					80	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5⅜	Armada					12	12	5¾	5¾	
22⅝	17	Armco	1.36		6.8	5	94	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
30½	25⅝	Arm	pf 2.10		7.3		7	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
21⅜	14⅜	ArmstCk	1		6.2	7	74	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	
32	18⅝	ArmRu	1.20		5.5	4	3	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
25⅝	15¼	AroCorp	1		4.8	8	5	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
23⅜	17	Arvin	1		6.9	4	33	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅛
17	22½	ArvinInd	pf	2	8.1		9	25⅛	24¾	24¾	
20⅜	13⅜	Asarco	.40		2.2	11	363	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	
39⅜	31	AshlOil	1.60		4.3	6	859	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ⅛
25⅜	15¼	AsdDG	1.50		9.4	7	59	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
21	13	Athlone	1.20		5.9	5	7	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
23⅜	17¾	AtCyEl	1.74		9.2	9	31	19⅝	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
61¼	43⅛	AtRich	2.80		4.7	9	917	60¾	59⅜	59⅝	— ⅜
206	152	AtRc	pf	3	1.5		1	203½	203½	203½	— 3⅜
73	51¾	AtRc	pf2.80		4.0		34	71¾	70⅜	70⅜	—1⅜
14¼	9½	AtlasCp					28	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
36⅝	23	AutoDta	.52		1.8	15	13	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
35	17⅜	AvcoCp	1		5.0	2	123	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
70	42¾	Avco	pf 3.20				3	43½	43½	43½	—1¾
19½	12¼	Avery	.52		3.2	8	155	16¼	16⅛	16⅜	
23⅜	13¾	Avnet	.80		4.6	6	236	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
63	44½	Avon	2.60		5.6	12	1058	46⅞	46½	46½	— ⅜
		— B—B—B —									
3	1⅛	BT Mfg					3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	5	Bache	.40a		5.2	5	99	7¾	7½	7½	
35⅝	25½	BakrInt	.44		1.3	12	373	34¼	34	34⅛	+ ⅜
24⅝	14	BaldwU	1.20		5.8	5	x56	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
36⅞	25¼	BldU	pf 2.06		6.6		x18	31⅞	30⅜	31	— ⅜
28⅜	20¼	BldUp	1.20		5.3	6	47	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
71¾	45⅜	BallyMf	.10		2	24	2548	47⅞	47⅛	58⅜	—17⅝
27⅞	23⅜	BallGE	2.28		8.9	8	63	25⅝	25⅜	25½	
26¼	17½	BanCal	.92		4.9	5	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	11¼	Bandag	.50		3.9	8	16	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
31⅜	19⅝	BangPnl	.60		2.9	4	x15	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
42½	25	BanP	pf	2	6.9		x10	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
38	30	BnkNY	2.44a		7.2	5	7	34	34	34	+ ⅛
17⅜	13⅜	BkofVa	1.04		7.5	5	37	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
29⅞	20⅜	BnkAm	1.40		6.6	7	967	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
40	32⅞	BankTr	.50		1.4	13	406	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
29¼	25⅝	BkTr	pf2.50		9.4		84	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	
21⅝	8¼	Banner	.12		1.0	13	173	12½	12⅛	12½	+1
29½	21¼	Barber	1.60		6.0	10	6	26½	26½	26½	
17⅛	14⅜	BardCR	.32		2.5	10	126	13⅜	12⅝	13⅛	— ⅛
28	16½	BarnsGp	1		4.4	6	7	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅜	BarryW	.44		2.8	11	31	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
65½	46¾	BatlesM	.80		7.4	13	60	19	59¾	59¾	
54¾	32½	BauschL	1.72		4.4	8	22	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
49¾	32⅝	BaxlTrv	.50		1.4	13	406	47⅝	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	BaykCtg	.48		5.2	6	2	9½	9¼	9⅜	
33¾	24¾	Bearing	.80		2.9	4	4	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
28½	22	BealPd	1.08		4.8	9	989	23¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
58½	47½	BeatF	pf3.36		7.1		45	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
25⅞	21¾	Beckm	.28		1.3	15	722	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
34¼	23⅝	BecInD	.84		2.6	11	99	33½	32⅞	32⅞	— ½
31½	20	Beech	.92		3.8	8	118	24⅜	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
6½	2⅞	Beker					7	3¼	3¼	3¼	
29½	24⅜	BelcoP	.80		2.9	6	98	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
26½	19¼	Belden	1.44		6.5	5	18	22½	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
9	5¼	BeldNH	.36b		4.3	9	13	8	8	8¼	+ ⅛
23¾	14⅜	BellHow	.96		6.2	7	149	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
11⅞	4⅜	BellInd	.12a		1.8	5	65	6⅞	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛
24⅜	19½	Bemis	1.40		6.5	6	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
43⅛	33⅛	Bendix	2.56		6.8	6	34	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
26⅝	18⅞	BenfCo	1.80		7.7	6	27	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
52½	43	Benef	pf4.50		9.8		x50	46	46	46	— ⅛
28⅝	23½	Benef	pf2.50		9.8		x340	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
5⅜	2½	BengIB				9	22	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	BerkevP				7	91	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16		.6	8	51	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅜
27⅛	18	BethSt	1.40		6.5	4	991	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
40⅝	29	BigThr	.80		2.3	12	136	34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅜
21¾	14½	BlackDr	.68		3.6	11	1016	19	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	12	BlairJn	1.28		4.7	6	18	28	27¼	27½	— ⅛
17½	13¼	BlissL	1		6.2	7	352	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
26	19	BlckHR	1.36		5.8	10	26	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
24⅝	18¼	BlueB	1.60		7.0	6	112	23⅛	23	23	
9¾	4½	Bluebrd	.20		2.1	8	33	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
7⅞	4¼	BobbieBr					5	46	5⅛	5	
79⅞	28⅞	Boeln	1.50		2.3	9	1445	66⅜	65	65½	—1¼
33½	22⅞	BoiseC	1.25		4.8	6	172	31⅝	31	31⅛	— ⅜
31¾	24⅝	Borden	1.72		6.9	6	254	25⅝	24⅞	25	— ⅛
34⅜	25⅜	BorgW	2		6.9	24	39	29¼	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
9⅞	2¾	Bormns	.05e		.6	5	44	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
25⅝	22⅛	BosEd	2.44		10.	8	39	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅜
95½	82	BosE	pf8.88		11.		z10	83	83	83	—1
12¾	10¾	BosE	pr1.17		11.		10	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
15⅜	13⅛	BosE	pr1.46		11.		2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅞	Bramlf	.36		3.3	5	544	11	10⅝	11	
33½	20½	BraunC	.80		3.3	8	93	24	23⅜	24	— ⅛
31¼	24½	BrlpSt	1.08		4.1	9	76	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	28	BristM	1.32		3.6	11	1785	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
46½	35½	BristM	pf 2		5.2		9	40	40	40	
19½	13¾	BrlPet	.40a		2.2	9	145	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
18½	15⅛	BrkwGl	1.08		6.3	8	14	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅜
21½	18⅜	BrnG	pUG	1.90	9.7	6	37	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
23¾	9⅝	BrnShp	.80		4.1	6	12	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	+ ⅛
18	7¼	Brown	.30		1.7	6	19	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
30	22	BwnGo	1.80		7.0	6	42	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
16	10	BwnFor	.60		4.2	10	188	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.80		5.9	6	324	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
34¼	27⅜	Brnsk	pf2.40		8.4		7	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
29	18¾	BrushW	1.40		5.2	6	11	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
21⅝	15½	BucyEr	.88		4.8	7	125	18½	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
6⅝	5¼	BudsC	pf.60		10.		7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅞	Bulova					22	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
15	10	Bundy	.88		7.6	5	15	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
21½	17⅜	BunkrH	1.86		9.7		10	19½	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	9½	BunkR	.50		2.4	7	120	22	20⅞	20⅞	—1
25½	18	BnkR	pf1.50		6.3		19	24½	24	24	
22⅜	16¾	BurlInd	1.40		8.1	6	696	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
46½	35	BurlNo	1.80		4.5	5	176	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	6½	BrlNo	pf.55		8.1		31	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
47	36	BrlNo	pf2.85		7.2		4	39½	39½	39½	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
23¾	15⅜	Burndy	.88		3.9	9	6	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
12¾	2⅛	BrnsRL	.20		5.3		267	4	3½	3¾	— ⅛
88	58⅜	Burrgh	2		3.1	11	741	65⅜	65¼	65⅜	— ⅜
28½	14	Butlerin	.80		3.9	7	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
16½	6⅜	Butles					92	9	8¾	8⅞	
		— C—C—C —									
64¾	43¼	CBS	2.60		5.0	7	422	52¼	51⅞	52⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	4¾	CCI				4	42	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
16⅜	10	CI Rty	.10a		.6		24	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
37½	29	CIT	2.40		7.4	8	34	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	7¾	CLC	.24		1.9	16	15	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
13¾	7⅞	CNA Fn				3	129	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
18½	13¼	CNA	pf 1.10		6.6		4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
55	44½	CPC	2.70		5.2	8	188	52	51½	51½	
18	14¼	CP Nat	1.64		10.	8	x6	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
21¾	14⅜	CTS	.70		4.0	7	96	17⅝	16½	17⅜	+ ⅜
38½	21¼	CabotC	1.40		4.0	7	15	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	
13⅝	5⅛	Cadence					25	11⅜	11¼	11½	— ⅛
40¾	14	Caesars					25	2357	u41⅞	38½	38⅝ —1½
17½	13	Calfbn	.40b		2.4	15	96	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
4¾	2⅜	CamerB				6	28	3¾	3¼	3¼	
40½	25¾	CmpRL	.80a		2.4	18	12	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
38	31	CamSp	1.76		5.3	9	76	33¾	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
28⅛	22½	CampT	1.08		4.6	9	47	23½	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
22½	14⅜	CdPac	1.10e	

هكذا من الاصل

'rade Surplus Down 6% in W. Germany

By John Fiehn

)NN, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ) — West nany's trade surplus fell 46.4 ent in January from December .05 billion Deutsche marks but up 8 percent from a year ago, tatistics office reported today. espite the drop, Economics stry officials said they consid- ered the results in line with expectations of a continued high surplus in the nation's trade balance. They noted that the surplus traditionally has shrunk in January from December, when exporters tend to push shipments before year's end. In January, 1978, the surplus contracted 55 percent from the preceding month, indicating the latest surplus was a relatively healthy one, they said.

Most analysts now assume that 1979's trade surplus could match last year's 40.73 billion DM.

Exports in January fell 7.6 percent from December to 23.103 billion DM, but were up 8.4 percent on the year. Imports fell a slight 0.6 percent to 21.053 billion DM, but were up 8.4 percent from a year ago, the statistics office at Wiesbaden reported. The figures are not seasonally adjusted.

The office also said that according to preliminary Bundesbank calculations, the current-account surplus was down sharply in January at 200 million DM from a December surplus of 3 billion DM, but was above the year-earlier's deficit of 312 million DM.

Separately, Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer said in a newspaer interview that his ministry and the central bank are considering using part of the large payments surpluses to increase raw-material reserves rather than holding special U.S. Treasury notes as has been the practice so far. He added, however, that the matter was only under discussion "academically" between central bank and ministerial experts.

ıpan Lifts uying Ban

From Wire Dispatches

)KYO, Feb. 23 — Japan is lift- the ban on non-resident pur- es of yen bonds and deben- with outstanding maturities ess than one year and one th, effective tomorrow, the nce Ministry has announced.

ıe ban is the last restriction on :-term capital inflows imposed ovember 1977 to check specu- capital movements which partly to blame for the yen's appreciation against the U.S. r.

ıe step has been anticipated last month when the ministry ed a ban on non-resident pur- es of yen bonds with outstand- maturities of less than five and one month. Earlier this h, the ministry dropped the 50 nt reserve requirement on resident free yen accounts, af- utting the requirement to 50 nt from 100 percent in Janu-

t it is hoped that Japan's low est rates and narrowing unts for forward dollars will nue to hamper the flow of ılative capital into the country, said. Interest rates for two h debentures are presently percent, compared to the 75 percent Eurodollar rates. n-resident investors will also ıle to buy one-year discount s which presently yield 5.141 nt, making them more attrac-

anwhile, following the partial ition of the ban on non-resi- acquisition of Japanese bonds ıonth, net purchases, exclud- ıort-term government bonds, ın-residents in January rose ly to $960 million from $311 n in December, the finance ry said. Sales reached $915.5 n (Dec. $680 million), com- to $1.87 billion of purchases $991 million).

ı-resident net sales of Japa- tocks in January fillion from million in December, with ases rising to $568 million 412 million, but sales to $641 n from $530 million.

Growth Seen Flat

FRANKFURT, Feb. 23 (Reuters) — West Germany's "real" growth rate in the gross national product should average at least 3 percent a year for the foreseeable future, suggesting that the trend of declining growth has ended for the moment, Dresdner Bank said today.

In a report covering the period to 1983, the bank noted that "real" growth — adjusted to eliminate the effects of inflation — has averaged 3.1 percent so far this decade, compared with 4.7 percent in the 1960's and 8 percent in the 1950's.

Dresdner forecast a 4-percent growth rate for this year and 1980, adding that both investment and consumer spending should contribute to this rise. Foreign trade is not expected to have a substantial expansive influence. In 1981, a significant weakening in the economy is expected, although a drift into recession seems unlikely.



Hans Thykier



Guy Beylier

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Hans Thykier has been appointed vice president of public affairs and communication for Europe, the Mideast and Africa for American Express and its subsidiaries.

* * *

Lloyds Bank International in France has announced the appointment of **S.J. Tingle** as general director. Formerly regional director for France and Benelux at the bank's London headquarters, he replaces **R.E.C. Surguy** who has left the group.

Guy Beylier, formerly a senior executive of European operations of farm equipment for Sperry's New Holland, has been named to the newly created post of staff vice president of corporate affairs in Europe for Sperry Rand.

* * *

Dai-Ishi Kangyo Bank Netherlands has named **Takao Sakuma**, director and general manager. He replaces **Hisashi Ogawa** who has returned to Japan

Rise in Low-Cost Imports Held Favorable by OECD

By Jack Aboaf

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ) — Increased imports of manufactured goods from the newly industrializing countries is a healthy phenomenon to help fight inflation in industrial nations, according to Stephen Marris, chief economist at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Writing in Observer, the OECD's magazine, Mr. Marris notes that the share in OECD imports of manufactures from this relatively small group of countries — Brazil, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong and some southern European countries — almost doubled between 1963-1970, and almost doubled again between 1970-1977.

Altogether, their share in OECD imports rose from 2.5 percent to over 8 percent, or from $1 billion in 1963 to $33 billion in 1977. In terms of production and consumption of manufactured goods within the 24 member states of the OECD, however, these imports amount to a little more than 1 percent, he notes.

Moreover, OECD members' exports to these countries increased from $5.5 billion to $52 billion during the same period, boosting the OECD surplus to about $20 billion from $4 billion.

But despite outcries from certain weak sectors, Mr. Marris maintains that trade with this particular group of developing nations has created, not destroyed, employment in OECD countries.

He concedes, however, that because those OECD domestic industries which compete with imports from newly industrialized countries are much more labor-intensive than the exporting industries, a balanced growth in trade would result in the loss of more jobs in the industrialized countries.

On the other hand, he says, it will improve the welfare of OECD consumers. "It means that consumers in OECD countries are able to buy the same quantity of goods as they could before while employing fewer people to produce them," he argues. And these people can be employed producing something else, and this is the gain of trade, he says, adding "if there were no loss of employment, it would not be worth trading."

"The gain from trade comes precisely from the fact that we can improve our living standards by trading capital-intensive for labor-intensive products," he says.

While he notes that this view does not have much political appeal at a time of high unemployment, he insists that trade with developing nations is not responsible for the current high rate of unemployment.

"The most important single reason why we have unemployment is because we have not been able to bring inflation under control since the oil crisis," he says.

The OECD official argues that, in the very short run, putting up barriers to keep out imports from the newly industrialized countries may save a few jobs. But, in the longer run, this will make it more difficult to control inflation.

"And more inflation means governments will be forced to follow more restrictive policies, which in turn will mean more unemployment, not less," he concludes.

SEC May Lift Listing Ban On Options

After Remedial Steps Taken to Curb Abuse

By John F. Berry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (WP) — The 18-month freeze on listing new options could be lifted within six months if the securities industry takes certain remedial steps, the Securities and Exchange Commission said yesterday.

On Feb. 15, an SEC staff report cited mounting charges of fraud and manipulation in option trading and called for tougher regulation of the fast-growing market in options — contracts to buy or sell certain stocks within a specific period of time at a set price (IHT, Feb. 16).

In accordance with the 800-page staff report, the SEC placed the burden of reform on the securities industry — the exchanges and the National Association of Securities Dealers. However, yestesday, the SEC said that "if necessary, the commission is prepared to act on its own initiative to implement the recommendations of the (staff) options study."

The SEC calls for the self-regulatory oganizations to work together to develop uniform rules for trading options. The commission asks the self-regulators to submit within 90 days plans for curbing sales abuses.

The staff report cited numerous sales abuses such as a case in which stock options were sold to a "mentally unstable" person and several instances in which contracts were sold to customers who did not speak English (IHT, Jan. 31).

The SEC calls on the industry to administer examinations to options salespeople to make sure they understand what they are selling. The staff report said: "Often, inadequately trained registered representives recommended options strategies to their customers which it is doubtful that the salesmen, much less the customer, understood."

Wall St. Prices Slip In Nervous Trading

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (Reuters) — On the New York Stock Exchange today heavily traded Polaroid led the market broadly lower as investors worried about rising prices and fighting in the Far East. Overall, trading was light.

Analysts said much of today's weakness was cautionary selling ahead of the weekend as investors nervously followed events in the Far East.

Worries about rising prices also prompted selling, they said.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 5.29 to 823.28, with declining issues outnumbering advances 918 to 438. Volume dropped to 22.75 million shares from yesterday's 26.14 million.

Reacting to lower than expected earnings from Polaroid, analysts have reduced 1979 profit estimates for the giant camera and film manufacturer. Late yesterday, Polaroid reported a 15 percent increase in profits for the 1978 fourth quarter, but that was below many forecasts and came two days after Eastman Kodak, its major competitor, reported a 46.6 percent profit hike for the same period. Polaroid's stock today fell 5⅞ to 42¾ on volume of more than a million shares.

Polaroid said manufacturing and market costs for Polavision, its instant motion picture system, were "substantially in excess" of revenues last year, and polavision will continue to make "significant demands" on cash and earnings in 1979.

Sales by the Big Three automakers dipped slightly in mid-February with Ford posting the only gain over year-ago sales.

For the month to date, sales by Ford, General Motors and Chrysler total 417,602 units, up 6.8 percent from a year ago. Ford's February sales total of 116,900 is up 7.6 percent; GM's total 255,317 units is up 9 percent and Chrysler's total of 45,385 is down 5.4 percent.

AMC's February sales are estimated at 5,800, off 23 percent, and Volkswagen's total was 6,851 U.S. Rabbits.

So far this year, the Big Three have sold 1,042,328 cars, up 10.2 percent from a year ago. GM is up 17.8 percent with sales of 637,667 units; Ford is up 1.2 percent with sales of 285,715, and Chrysler is down 2.7 percent on sales of 118,946 units.

AMC's estimated 1979 sales total 13,851, down 30 percent; and Volkswagen's total 18,671.

Bulova Watch Co said the 178,852 shares held in its employees retirement plan trust fund portfolio were tendered to Loew's Corp. for $10 a share. Loew's, which currently holds 30.1 percent of Bulova's shares, is tendering for all the company's stock at $10 a share. The offer expires February 28.

Twentieth Century-Fox Film said directors increased the quarterly dividend to 35 cents a share from 30 cents and also declared a special dividend of $1 a share, both payable March 15 to holders of record March 6.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were also lower, with the index off 0.62 to 162.55.

Payouts Raised By Aetna Life, Schlumberger

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (IHT) — Schlumberger directors approved today a 3-for-2 stock split and raised the quarterly dividend to 41¼ from 35 cents on pre-split shares, payable April 13 to holders of record March 19. The stock split is effective April 16 to shareholders of record March 19.

Eastman Kodak increased its quarterly dividend to 60 from 50 cents, payable April 2 to holders of record March 6.

Aetna Life & Casualty raised the quarterly dividend to 67½ from 55 cents a share, payable May 15 to holders of record March 22, and recommended a 3-for-2 stock split, subject to shareholder approval at the annual meeting April 27. If approved, the split would be effective June 1 to holders of record April 27.

Twentieth Century-Fox Film increased its quarterly dividend to 35 cents a share from 30 cents and also declared a special dividend of $1 a share, both payable March 15, record March 6.

U.S. M-1 Down Slightly; Bad Weather Boosts Float

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ) — The Federal Reserve Board in Washington, snowbound much of this week, had trouble coming up with its weekly money-supply figures yesterday but after at least one abortive effort reported that the basic money supply, M-1, showed a modest decline of $100 million in the week ended Feb. 14 while the broader measure, M-2, rose $1.6 billion.

A Fed spokesman said the snowstorm kept computer operators and other Fed personnel from their jobs. The problem was heightened by the shortened work week due to the Washington's Birthday holiday. In a chaotic afternoon, the Fed delayed disclosure of the money supply figures for nearly an hour, then released numbers but quickly declared them inaccurate. Some analysts were surprised the Fed was able to put out any numbers at all.

M-1 averaged a seasonally adjusted $360 billion in the week, down from a revised $360.1 billion the prior week. M-2 rose to $878.5 billion from a revised $876.9 billion. The M-2 figure, if it is not revised substantially, shows some evidence of continued strength in the money supply.

In another area, the Fed said that commercial and industrial loans on the books of leading New York banks rose $190 million in the week ended Wednesday. In the past three weeks, these loans have risen $593 million, a sign of continued credit demand. The latest week's rise compared with a revised increase of $284 million the previous week and a $125-million gain a year earlier.

Another sign of healthy credit demand was a $800-million jump in the amount of commercial paper outstanding to a record $88.4 billion in the Feb. 14 week. In the past three weeks, the total commercial paper outstanding has risen more than $2.2 billion.

The Fed also reported reserve holdings of marketable U.S. government securities for foreign official and international accounts at Feb. 21 were $94.339 billion, down $549 million from a week earlier. Such holdings have fallen $1.425 billion during the past four weeks but are up $12.999 billion over the past 12 months.

Dollar Is Steady, Gold Off Slightly

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ) — The dollar ended little changed today from its late levels yesterday and was also steady from a week earlier.

Trading was very quiet, as it has been for the week, dealers said, reflecting the basic steadiness of the market.

Dealers added, however, that this steadiness may have been achieved through some central bank intervention.

The price of gold here eased from its record levels set yesterday to finish at $252.50-$253.25 an ounce, buying-selling, down from $253-$253.75 late yesterday. Gold was fixed in the morning here at $252.10 and at $251 in the afternoon.

The dollar finished at 1.8508 Deutsche marks in late dealings here, down from 1.8515 DM late yesterday and 1.8535 DM a week earlier. The dollar was at 1.6712 Swiss francs, slightly down from 1.6715 francs yesterday, but up slightly from 1.6705 francs last Friday.

Sterling, which has been under some upward pressure from funds moving into Britain to take advantage of higher interest rates at a time the currency is thought to be strong, was quoted at $2.0106, up slightly from $2.0093 yesterday and up from $2.0030 a week earlier.

The dollar rose to 4.2730 French francs from 4.2687 late yesterday and from 4.2725 a week earlier. The dollar finished at 1.9995 Dutch guilders, unchanged from yesterday but down from 2.0050 a week ago, and at 29.22 Belgian francs compared with 29.17 yesterday and down from 29.25 a week earlier.

The dollar ended the week at 201.22 yen compared with 201.30 yesterday and 200.32 last Friday while the the Canadian dollar was at 83.62 U.S. cents.

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Amsterdam, 16th February, 1979.

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, February 19, 1979.

Prices Rise 0.9% in U.S. In January

Bosworth Confident '78 Goal Achievable

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ) — Led by sharp increases in food prices, U.S. consumer prices rose 0.9 percent in January, seasonally adjusted, the Labor Department reported today.

The increase in the all-urban consumer price index, which covers about 80 percent of the population, compared with rises of 0.6 percent in both December and November. The rise was the largest since last September's 0.9 percent rise.

On an unadjusted basis, the all-urban index stood at 204.7, based on 1967 equals 100, up 9.3 percent from a year earlier. Before seasonal adjustment, the index rose 0.9 percent in January compared with a rise of 0.4 percent the month before.

Barry Bosworth, director of the Wage and Price Stability Council, said that despite some unexpected setbacks, the administration still feels confident that its projection of a 7.5-percent inflation rate can be achieved for this year. In testimony before the Joint Economic Committee, he said that food prices, which have climbed drastically since January, should begin to moderate after the first quarter.

He said the Iranian oil-export shortfall has created a problem with the administration's inflation projections, but he feels that even if that situation is prolonged, the inflation rate should be within 0.2 or 0.3 percentage points of the 7.5-percent figure.

He added the administration expects increases in inflation for the next several months before the wage/price program "begins to bite."

A White House spokesman said that the rise in consumer prices "isn't surprising" given the recent increases in prices at the producer level.

The department said that food and beverage prices jumped an adjusted 1.4 percent in January after rising 0.9 percent in December and 0.6 percent in November.

In a separate report, the department said that inflation-adjusted spendable earnings decreased 0.1 percent in January, seasonally adjusted, after a 0.1-percent rise in December and a 0.1-percent decline the month before.

Two Key Figures Dropping Out of McGraw Action

NEW YORK, Feb.23 — Two of the largest shareholders of McGraw-Hill said yesterday that they were withdrawing from shareholder action concerning rejection of a takeover bid by American Express.

Maxwell Geffen and Donald McGraw, grandson of the founder of McGraw-Hill, had been in the forefront of a move by stockholders to secure a voice in any decision about the American Express offer of $40 a share for McGraw-Hill stock, which the publishing company's directors have vigorously rejected. The offer stands until March 1.

"We decided this whole thing has become too complicated," they said. "And there is too much risk of civil lawsuits, so we are withdrawing any actions."

Today, Bache Halsey Stuart Shields said that it has terminated its efforts to form a committee to poll stockholders regarding the American Express proposal. At the same time, Bache urged the McGraw-Hill board to reconsider its prior rejection of the offer.

In another development yesterday, stockholders withdrew an application for an injunction ordering the board to submit the American Express offer to its stockholders.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

nch, Japanese Vie for U.S. Firm

i Nippon Ink & Chemicals of Japan raised its er offer for all Polychrome shares to $25 each $21 each. Polychrome, a U.S. graphic arts and strial chemicals company, had approved the ious bid by Dai Nippon. However, Rhone-enc, of France, which holds 40 percent of Poly-me's stock, raised its bid for up to 475,000 Poly-me shares to $22 from $17.25 each. Polychrome approved a proposal to sell Dai Nippon 400,000 s of a $3.50 series cumulative preferred stock, each share carrying three votes, for another $20 on. Dai Nippon says its amended offer does not t either the trade and licensing agreements h have been recently concluded with Poly-ne or Dai Nippon's agreement to purchase $20 on of Polychrome's preferred.

ysler Cuts Prices to Lower Stocks

set by swollen inventories and lagging sales, ysler is cutting prices to U.S. dealers by up to on various autos and light trucks ordered by nd of March — cuts that presumably will be ed along to consumers. The plan covers all cars light trucks, with the exception of Dodge is, Plymouth Horizons and imported Mitsu- models sold through its dealers. According to d's Automotive Reports, an industry trade pub- on, Chrysler had a 114-day supply of unsold as of Jan. 31, based on current daily selling . roughly double what the industry considers optimum. Ward's said General Motors had a 59-day supply; Ford Motor, a 96-day supply, and American Motors, a 153-day supply. Meanwhile, an increasing number of economists and analysts are predicting that total U.S. sales of domestic and foreign cars this year could fall as much as a million units short of last year's 11.3 million deliveries.

Bendix 2nd-Quarter Outlook Good

Bendix expects earnings in the second quarter ending March 31 to show a greater percentage gain than the 28-percent increase in the first quarter. But chairman William Agee expects activity to moderate in the second half. "We do not see the growth in the U.S. economy or our results continuing at the pace of our first half," he says, adding, however, that "it is clear that 1979 will be an excellent year for Bendix." He notes that Bendix's equity income from Asarco, in which it holds a 20-percent interest, "will importantly contribute to Bendix earnings per share in this fiscal year."

Ste. Generale Plans Free Issue

Ste. Generale de Banque, Belgium's largest bank, is planning a 1-for-20 free share issue to incorporate reserves into capital and is also proposing a net 1978 dividend of 220 francs (about $7.53) a share against 204 francs the previous year. Net profit for the year rose 12.5 percent to 1.79 billion francs from 1.59 billion in 1977 while the balance sheet total increased to 748.1 billion francs from 652 billion.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

General Public Utilities

Month	1979	1978
Revenue	124.00	113.90
Profits	11.77	12.71
Per share	0.19	0.21
Year Jan. 31	1979	1978
Revenue	1.340.	1.260.
Profits	137.83	141.73
Per share	2.29	2.46

Polaroid

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	474.50	366.60
Profits	43.37	37.73
Per Share	1.32	1.15
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1.376.50	1.061.90
Profits	118.40	92.20
Per Share	3.60	2.81

Zenith Radio

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	276.60	263.60
Profits	10.20	3.00
Per Share	0.54	0.16
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	980.00	965.60
Profits	23.30	7.60
Per Share	1.24	0.40

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Japan

Asahi Glass

Year	1978	1977
Revenue	325.050.	311.410.
Profits	12.650.	9.760.

(Figures in yen)

Retail Prices Up 0.9% in France

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ) — The French retail price index rose 0.9 percent in January from December and was up 10.2 percent from a year earlier, the statistical institute said today.

The index, with 1970 equalling 100, stood at 209.7 compared with 207.8 in December and 190.3 in January last year. Food prices rose 0.8 percent (8.2 percent over the 12 months), manufactured goods 0.8 percent (10.5 percent), and services 1.2 percent (11.8 percent).

Meanwhile, official sources said that France's budget deficit for 1978 is now considered to have been in the region of 33-to-34 billion francs (about $7.72-to-7.95 billion) after an initial estimate of 8.9 billion francs which was progressively revised upwards to around 32 billion recently.

The sources said the upward revisions reflect excessively optimistic economic growth targets set by the government for 1978, resulting in a smaller growth of revenue than expected. The growth in the nation's gross national product last year is now believed to have been less than 3 percent, compared with an initial official prediction of 4.5 percent.

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NEW YORK, Feb. 23 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.A.	N.A.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.27	2.00
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	275.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	109-110	71-72
Lead spot, lb	0.44	0.33
Copper elect., lb	87⅞-96¼	63¾
Tin (Straits), lb	7.1958	5.7515
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.37½	0.30½
Silver N.Y., oz	7.855	4.920
Gold N.Y., oz	251.00	180.75
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
February 23, 1979	1,055.90 f	894.10 f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
February 23, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	6.09	6.15	6.09	6.15	+.06
Apr	6.40	6.45	6.40	6.40	+.03
May	7.38	7.38	7.27	7.34	.
Nov	5.78	5.80	5.75	5.79	+.04
Mar	6.52	6.56	6.50	6.54	+.04
May	8.09	8.10	8.05	8.10	+.05

Est. sales: 1,629; sales Thur. 3,328.

Total open interest Thur. 14,491 off 7 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	128.00	128.50	126.55	128.50	+0.34
May	128.00	128.45	126.80	127.94	—0.71
Jul	128.40	128.40	126.60	126.98	—0.48
Sep	128.50	128.50	126.90	128.06	—0.07
Dec	128.25	128.30	127.00	128.04	—0.10
Mar	127.00	128.00	127.00	128.00	+0.14
May	129.00	129.50	128.50	129.06	+0.94

Est. sales: 1,645; sales Thur. 1,438.

Total open interest Thur. 7,781 up 95 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	8.54	8.67	8.52	8.58	+0.04
May	8.90	9.07	8.88	9.00	+0.12
Jul	9.16	9.32	9.15	9.25	+0.12
Sep	9.35	9.48	9.34	9.43	+0.10
Oct	9.45	9.59	9.44	9.53	+0.10
Mar	10.09	10.20	10.09	10.16	+0.09
May	10.35	10.37	10.30	10.34	+0.07

Est. sales: 5,375; sales Thur. 6,758.

Total open interest Thur. 36,484 up 229 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	154.65	156.00	154.50	156.00	+3.40
May	157.50	159.60	157.00	159.50	+4.00
Jul	159.40	161.00	159.00	161.00	+3.50
Sep	161.50	162.75	161.50	162.85	+3.35
Dec	164.25	165.00	164.25	165.00	+3.25
Mar	166.50	166.50	166.50	166.50	+3.00

Est. sales: 945; sales Thur. 569.

Total open interest Thur. 6,535 up 6 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	108.00	108.00	105.50	106.00	—2.40
May	108.40	108.40	106.40	106.60	—2.80
Jul	109.50	109.50	107.25	107.50	—2.80
Sep	109.90	109.90	108.00	107.90	—2.50
Nov	106.50	106.50	105.90	104.90	—1.85
Jan	103.00	103.00	101.50	102.10	—1.80
Mar	103.30	103.30	102.00	102.35	—1.65

Est. sales: 600; sales Thur. 598.

Total open interest Thur. 8,573 up 79 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	63.02	63.80	63.00	63.32	—0.23
May	65.90	66.60	65.85	66.06	—0.09
Jul	68.00	68.60	67.95	68.15	+0.08
Oct	66.50	67.20	66.50	66.89	+0.64
Dec	65.47	65.90	65.45	65.65	+0.18
Mar	67.30	67.60	67.30	67.20	+0.45

Est. sales: 6,550; sales Thur. 11,702.

Total open interest Thur. 37,178 up 815 from Wed.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives
February 23, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Polaroid	1,210,400	43¼	—6⅝
BallyMfg	254,800	58⅝	—1⅞
Ramada In	244,900	10½	— ½
CaesarsWld	235,700	38⅝	—1½
Revlon	209,400	48⅞	— ⅞
SearsRoeb	208,100	20⅝	
Alleg Airl	194,000	9⅝	+ ½
GaPacif	191,700	28	— ⅛
AmTT	185,300	61⅞	— ½
DiamShm	182,600	20¼	— ⅛
Ohio Edison	179,400	16¾	+ ⅛
BristMyer	178,500	33⅝	— ⅞
DowChem	170,500	25⅛	— ¾
Philip Morr	163,700	65¼	—1⅝
Gannett Co	159,900	40⅝	— ⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	22.75	29.91
Advanced	438	487
Volume Up (in millions)	5.29	5.88
Declined	918	901
Volume Down (in millions)	14.53	16.58
Unchanged	445	456
Total Issues	1,801	1,844
New highs	11	14
New lows	17	19

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	826.40	828.83	819.99	823.28	—5.29
20 Trn	211.14	212.55	209.58	211.19	—0.63
15 Util	104.43	104.70	103.76	104.16	—0.27
65 Stk	280.88	281.96	278.80	280.17	—1.36

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	98.50	97.29	97.78	—0.55
Industrials	109.79	108.44	108.96	—0.69
Utilities	50.94	50.40	50.68	—0.11
Finance	11.27	11.13	11.18	—0.04
Transp.	13.22	13.03	13.14	—0.02

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.09	54.82	54.88	—0.32
Industrials	60.42	60.14	60.20	—0.37
Transp.	42.40	42.30	42.36	—0.19
Utilities	39.04	38.94	38.97	—0.18
Finance	55.91	55.64	55.64	—0.24

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
February 22	116,674	244,152	994
February 21	123,508	286,234	1,047
February 20	122,821	294,658	2,038
February 16	104,527	237,110	609
February 15	101,655	242,090	1,411

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtIntA	753,400	43	—1⅛
Brad Natl	61,100	8½	+ ½
Carnatn	58,800	25⅛	
Brascan A	54,100	17⅝	— ⅛
Amdahl	53,500	37⅛	— ¾
Russell	50,600	12⅛	+ ⅛
HouOilM	50,500	16⅝	+ ⅛
Tubos Mex	47,100	15½	—1⅛
Natnwd Ho	46,800	15¾	+1¾
Genl Explor	37,600	6⅝	— ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.41	3.18
Advanced	205	205
Volume Up (in millions)	0.69	1.56
Declined	350	320
Volume Down (in millions)	2.03	1.21
Unchanged	236	261
Total Issues	791	786
New highs	9	9
New lows	3	4

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
163.44	162.49	162.55	—0.62

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	88.40	90.60	88.00	89.90	+1.30
May	89.80	92.50	89.65	91.50	+1.30
Jul	90.40	92.70	89.95	91.90	+1.30
Sep	90.10	92.65	89.95	91.80	+1.30
Dec	89.50	92.00	89.30	91.30	+1.30
Jan	89.20	91.75	89.20	91.25	+1.25
Mar	89.20	91.85	89.20	91.15	+1.20
May	89.35	92.00	89.30	91.05	+1.15
Jul	91.50	91.50	91.50	91.00	+1.15
Sep	89.80	91.70	89.80	90.90	+1.10
Dec	89.40	91.30	89.40	90.70	+1.00

Est. sales: 12,500; sales Thur. 11,488.

Total open interest Thur. 58,307 up 1,256 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Mar	782.00	791.00	772.50	788.00	+ 6.00
Apr	783.00	801.50	778.00	793.50	+ 6.50
May	791.00	802.00	783.00	799.00	+ 7.00
Jul	799.80	811.00	792.00	807.80	+ 7.00
Sep	808.00	819.00	800.50	816.60	+ 7.10
Dec	810.50	832.00	813.00	829.40	+ 7.20
Jan	831.00	831.00	828.00	833.60	+ 7.20
Mar	832.10	844.00	825.00	842.00	+ 7.30
May	839.00	856.00	839.00	850.50	+ 7.40
Jul	849.00	862.00	849.00	859.00	+ 7.50
Sep	855.00	860.00	855.00	867.50	+ 7.60
Dec	870.00	870.00	870.00	880.50	+ 7.80

Est. sales: 22,000; sales Thur. 15,374.

Total open interest Thur. 224,035 off 529 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Apr	420.50	424.80	415.00	423.00	+ 3.50
Jul	422.50	425.90	416.00	424.60	+ 3.10
Oct	424.50	427.80	420.50	426.90	+ 2.90
Jan	427.50	429.40	422.00	429.40	+ 2.80
Apr	428.00	431.50	431.50	431.30	+ 2.70
Oct	434.00	430.00	430.00	436.00	+ 2.50

Est. sales: 1,587; sales Thur. 2,158.

Total open interest Thur. 9,667 off 19 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Feb	254.30	255.80	253.50	254.10	+ 2.60
Mar	252.40	254.60	252.40	253.70	+ 1.90
Apr	255.00	257.00	253.70	255.70	+ 1.90
Jun	260.50	261.80	258.20	260.40	+ 1.90
Aug	264.30	266.60	262.90	265.10	+ 1.90
Oct	269.00	261.10	267.70	269.90	+ 2.00
Dec	274.30	276.00	272.50	274.70	+ 2.10
Feb	278.50	280.80	277.10	279.50	+ 2.20
Apr	284.50	285.50	283.50	284.40	+ 2.30
Jun	288.50	290.60	287.20	289.30	+ 2.40
Aug	292.20	294.50	292.00	294.20	+ 2.40
Oct	297.20	299.30	297.20	299.20	+ 2.50
Dec	304.00	304.30	303.50	304.20	.

Est. sales: 26,000; sales Thur. 30,512.

Total open interest Thur. 176,660 up 2,-700 from Wed.

CHICAGO FUTURES
February 23, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	3.66½	3.68	3.63	3.64	—.02¼
May	3.49	3.51¼	3.47	3.47¾	—.00½
Jul	3.29	3.29½	3.26	3.26¼	—.02½
Sep	3.31½	3.32	3.28¾	3.29	—.02
Dec	3.42¼	3.43½	3.40¼	3.40¾	—.01¾
Mar	3.50	3.51	3.49	3.50	—.00½

Sales Thurs. 13,226.

Total open interest Thurs. 40,265, off 184 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.38¾	2.39½	2.38¼	2.38½	—.00¾
May	2.49¾	2.50	2.48¾	2.48¾	—.01
Jul	2.56	2.56½	2.55	2.55	—.01¼
Sep	2.59	2.60	2.58½	2.58½	—.01
Dec	2.63	2.64¼	2.62¾	2.63	—.01¼
Mar	2.70¾	2.71¾	2.70	2.70½	—.01¼

Sales Thurs. 38,822.

Total open interest Thurs. 147,811, up 146 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	7.65	7.75	7.60	7.73	+.08
May	7.78	7.92	7.75	7.88	+.07
Jul	7.88	8.01	7.65	7.97½	+.08½
Aug	7.79	7.90	7.76	7.90	+.12
Sep	7.30	7.42	7.30	7.40	+.11½
Nov	7.05	7.14	7.04½	7.13	+.08½
Jan	7.13½	7.22½	7.13½	7.22¼	+.09¼
Mar	7.26	7.32½	7.25	7.32¼	+.09¼

Sales Thurs. 58,609.

Total open interest Thurs. 147,675, up 445 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	200.50	203.50	199.10	203.20	+1.80
May	204.00	208.50	203.50	207.70	+2.30
Jul	208.00	211.30	207.30	210.70	+2.00
Aug	205.50	209.00	205.50	209.00	+2.10
Sep	201.00	204.00	201.00	203.50	+2.00
Oct	196.50	198.50	196.50	198.50	+1.30
Dec	196.70	198.00	196.00	197.90	+1.10
Jan	196.50	198.00	196.50	197.50	+1.00
Mar	.	.	.	198.30	+ .30

Sales Thurs. 15,236.

Total open interest Thurs. 54,886, up 303 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Mar	28.00	28.40	27.76	28.07	+ .09
May	28.25	28.67	28.05	28.37	+ .10
Jul	28.25	28.75	28.10	28.42	+ .09
Aug	27.85	28.25	27.70	28.07	+ .15
Sep	26.60	27.05	26.60	26.95	+ .28
Oct	25.30	25.70	25.30	25.62	+ .37
Dec	24.75	25.25	24.75	25.05	+ .23
Jan	24.95	25.10	24.85	24.90	+ .18
Mar	24.95	25.05	24.80	24.80	+ .18
May	.	.	.	24.75	+ .15

Sales Thurs 17,188.

Total open interest Thurs. 61,450, up 1,-639 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.38½	1.39¼	1.38	1.38½	—.00½
May	1.48	1.48¾	1.47½	1.47¾	—.00½
Jul	1.55½	1.55¾	1.54½	1.54¾	—.00½
Sep	1.61	1.61½	1.60¾	1.61	.
Dec	1.67¾	1.67¾	1.66½	1.67¼	—.00¼

Sales Thurs. 1,059.

Total open interest Thurs. 6,191, up 43 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	68.30	69.90	68.07	69.42	+1.02
Jun	69.32	70.50	68.50	69.95	+ .43
Aug	67.90	69.20	67.65	68.75	+ .60
Oct	66.50	67.75	66.20	66.87	+ .37
Dec	67.70	68.60	67.05	68.00	+ .50
Jan	68.25	68.75	68.25	68.50	+ .50
Feb	69.10	69.90	68.97	69.50	+ .25
Apr	69.50	70.50	69.35	69.70	+ .20
Jun	70.50	70.95	70.50	70.80	+ .30
Aug	71.30	71.30	71.30	71.30	+ .50

Est. sales: 30,055; sales Thurs. 21,141.

Total open interest Thurs. 93,168, up 1,-457 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	83.00	84.55	82.80	84.55	+1.50
Apr	83.60	85.15	83.40	85.12	+1.47
May	83.45	85.00	83.30	84.85	+1.35
Aug	83.97	85.60	83.80	85.22	+1.10
Sep	83.80	85.25	83.65	84.45	+ .65
Oct	83.47	85.12	83.35	84.32	+ .70
Nov	84.40	86.00	84.30	85.15	+ .65
Jan	85.00	86.60	84.90	85.50	+ .40

Est. sales: 3,625; sales Thurs. 2,755.

Total open interest Thurs. 23,825, up 286 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	54.35	54.40	53.20	53.45	— .22
Jun	55.25	56.40	55.12	55.25	— .25
Jul	55.00	56.45	54.87	55.50	+ .03
Aug	52.95	53.80	52.90	53.05	— .15
Oct	50.30	51.30	50.30	50.75	.
Dec	51.00	51.90	50.90	51.20	— .03
Feb	50.00	50.50	49.80	50.30	+ .25
Apr	47.70	48.40	47.60	48.05	+ .35

Est. sales: 6,851; sales Thurs. 5,176.

Total open interest Thurs. 26,881, up 551 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	49.20	49.87	49.20	49.25	+ .05
Mar	48.25	48.70	48.25	48.70	+ .20
Apr	48.60	48.90	48.60	48.90	+ .20
May	50.90	51.25	50.80	51.10	+ .10
Jun	53.75	54.15	53.75	54.10	+ .25
Jul	52.85	53.25	52.85	53.10	+ .30
Aug	50.60	50.75	50.60	50.75	+ .15
Sep	48.25	48.25	48.25	48.25	.

Sales Thurs. 276.

Total open interest Thurs. 1,644, up 118 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	67.20	69.45	66.75	67.52	— .15
May	68.00	70.45	67.40	68.57	+ .02
Jul	67.90	70.40	67.60	68.60	+ .05
Aug	65.60	68.50	65.60	66.65	+ .05

Est. sales: 7,709; sales Thurs. 4,100.

Total open interest Thurs. 10,846, off 22 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Mar	54.70	54.80	54.15	54.65	— .35
Apr	51.00	51.40	50.75	50.90	— .20
May	49.90	49.90	49.25	49.50	— .40
Jun	50.75	50.50	50.75	50.75	.
Sep	58.85	59.50	58.80	59.50	+1.00
Nov	.	.	.	59.05	.
Dec	61.10	61.25	61.00	61.25	+ .20

Est. sales: 69; sales Thurs. 102.

Total open interest Thurs. 1,000, off 22 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	239.50	241.50	237.20	238.30	—1.50
May	227.50	230.00	226.00	227.50	— .6
Jul	220.50	223.80	220.50	221.40	.
Sep	215.00	217.50	214.60	216.00	+1.10
Nov	202.50	204.80	202.50	203.00	+1.30

Est. sales: 2,424; sales Thurs. 2,828.

Total open interest Thurs. 9,164, up 131 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD (76,032 sq ft)					
Mar	210.10	211.00	208.80	208.80	—1.40
May	213.00	214.00	211.80	211.90	—1.30
Jul	213.50	214.80	212.50	213.00	— .70
Sep	212.00	212.50	210.50	210.90	— .50
Nov	209.10	209.80	208.50	209.00	— .50
Jan	.	.	.	209.00	.
Mar	.	.	.	209.00	.

Sales: Thurs. 718.

Total open interest Thurs. 5,151, off 163 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	90.59	90.60	90.54	90.57	.
Jun	90.42	90.43	90.35	90.30	—.04
Sep	90.32	90.34	90.27	90.30	—.02
Dec	90.32	90.34	90.28	90.30	—.02
Mar	90.39	90.39	90.31	90.34	—.04
Jun	90.44	90.45	90.36	90.39	—.04
Sep	90.48	90.49	90.41	90.46	—.02
Dec	90.52	90.53	90.44	90.48	—.04

Est. sales: 3,285; sales Thurs. 4,948.

Total open interest Thurs. 54,086, off 169 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin., pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	87-20	87-20	87-14	87-17	—00
Jun	87-20	87-20	87-15	87-19	—00
Sep	87-22	88-24	87-18	88-22	—00
Dec	87-23	87-25	87-20	87-23	—00
Mar	87-21	87-24	87-17	87-21	—00
Jun	87-19	87-20	87-17	87-19	—00
Sep	87-15	87-17	87-14	87-16	—00
Dec	87-11	87-14	87-11	87-14	—00
Mar	87-08	87-12	87-08	87-11	—00
Jun	87-06	87-07	87-06	87-07	—00
Sep	87-04	87-04	87-02	87-04	—00

Sales: Thurs. 6,055 contracts.

Total open interest Thurs. 64,518, up 386 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.					
Mar	89-13	89-15	89-07	89-10	—06
Jun	89-19	89-21	89-13	89-16	—06
Sep	89-27	89-27	89-21	89-22	—06
Dec	89-31	89-31	89-27	89-27	—06
Mar	89-31	90-00	89-28	89-28	—03
Jun	90-00	90-00	89-27	89-27	—07
Sep	90-00	90-01	89-28	89-28	—04
Dec	89-31	90-00	89-26	89-27	—06
Mar	89-28	89-29	89-25	89-26	—06
Jun	89-29	89-29	89-25	89-25	—08
Sep	89-31	89-31	89-25	89-25	—07

Sales Thurs. 8,251 contracts.

Total open interest Thurs. 45,982, up 1,-536 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Mar	10.43	10.50	10.38	10.38	— .07
Jun	10.95	11.07	10.90	10.97	+ .05
Sep	11.05	11.15	11.02	11.11	+ .09
Dec	10.95	11.04	10.91	10.97	+ .05
Mar	10.96	11.00	10.96	10.98	+ .03
Jun	10.95	11.00	10.93	11.00	+ .05

Sales Thurs. 252 contracts.

Total open interest Thurs. 1,570, up 34 from Wed.

IMM Futures
February 23, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.6027	0.6066	0.6020	0.6057	+0.0036
June	0.6190	0.6243	0.6182	0.6230	+0.0045
Sept	0.6357	0.6405	0.6345	0.6400	+0.0062
Dec	0.6560	0.6568	0.6540	0.6568	+0.0083
Mar	0.6610	0.6631 b	0.6610	0.6628	+0.0058
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4990	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2370	Unch.
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2380	Unch.
YEN					
Mar	4986	4998	4982	4996	+0008
June	5072	5082	5065	5083	+0016
Sept	5160	5168	5150	5167	+0007
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	5251	Unch.
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Mar	2.0080	2.0140	2.0065	2.0110	+0.0050
June	1.9980	2.0070	1.9980	2.0055	+0.0080
Sept	1.9900	2.0010	1.9900	1.9900	+0.0100
Dec	1.9850	1.9870 b	1.9850	1.9870 b	+0.0090
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8357	0.8362	0.8346	0.8346	—0.0014
June	0.8366	0.8367	0.8347	0.8348	—0.0014
Sept	0.8381	0.8384	0.8351	0.8360 b	—0.0017
Dec	0.8390	0.8390	0.8369 a	0.8369 a	—0.0007
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5424	0.5444	0.5421	0.5438	+0.0016
June	0.5519	0.5544	0.5517	0.5537	+0.0024
Sept	0.5617	0.5634	0.5617	0.5625 a	+0.0030
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5710 b	+0.0057
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5887	Unch.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—11

Brit Pet, Gen Host, PioneerEl, CaesarsWld, GlfUn 3.78pf, Shell Trans, CannonMills, McIntyr Mn, ToroCo, Dick AB, Milton Roy

NEW LOWS—17

Castle Cke, LeviStrauss wd, Porter pf, ClnG 4.75pf, NLT Corp, SooLine, CnPw 7.72pf, NIM 3.40pf, Transwy Int, CntGrp 2pr, NIM 5.25pf, UnEl 4.56pf, DukeP pfA, NortonCo, VaEP 9.75pf, GF BusEqt, Pnwlt 1.60pf

European Markets
(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	31.50
Albert Heijn	121.00
Algemeenbank	360.50
Amrobank	76.30
A'Dam Rub	62.50
Fokker	25.00
Heineken	91.70
H.V.A.	44.80
Hoogovens	31.90
K.L.M.	106.00
Nat. Nedder	108.80
Pakhoed	48.40
Philips	23.30
Robeco	164.20
Rolinco	136.50
Rorento	122.50
Royal Dutch	127.90
Unilever	123.80
Van Ommer	168.00
VMF-Stork	39.70

Brussels

Arbed	2,380
GBL (B.lambt)	1,830
Cockerill	508
Electrobel	6,890
GB-Inno-BM	2,625
Hoboken	3,070
Petrofina	3,890
Ph. Geveart	1,382
Soc. Generale	2,200
Solvay	2,640
Un. Miniere	792

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	66.80
B.A.S.F.	134.10
Bayer	136.10
Commerzbank	206.00
Cont. Gummi	68.10
Daimler	308.70
Demag	163.50
Deutsche Bnk	279.00
Dresdner Bnk	221.00
Hoechst	134.00
Hoesch	48.00
Karlstadt	327.00
Kaufhof	248.50
K.H.D.	206.00
Lufthansa	95.50
Mannesman	161.50
Metallgesell.	267.00
Neckermann	169.00
RWE.new	167 XD
Schering	240.00
Siemens	266.70
Thyssen	108.70
Varta	169.00
Veba	141.00
Volkswagen	236.00

London

Anglo-Am Co	3.77
Anglo-Am	0.46½
Barclays Bnk	4.00
Beecham Gp	6.33
BICC	1.18
Boots	1.94
Bowater	1.80
BAT Ind.	3.05
BOC Int'l	0.74
Brit. Pet.	9.84
Burmah	0.89
Cadbury Sc.	0.51
Chartered	1.54
Courtaulds	1.09
De Beer D	4.57
Decca Rec	4.15
Distillers	2.15
Dunlop	0.66
E Mus Ind	1.35
GEC	3.30
Free St Ged	25 15/16
GKN	2.29
Glaxo Gp	4.90
Gold Fields	2.07
Gt Un St	3.00
Guinness	1.63
Hawker-Sidd	2.02
Hudson Bay	$13½
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.85
Imps	0.85
Marks & Spen.	0.86
Metal Box	3.02
Nichols	0.83
Plessey	1.07
Rand Mines	0.45¾
Rank Org.	2.36
Royal Dutch	46⅝
R.T.Z.	2.92
Shell	6.41
Thorn (A)	3.48
Tube Invest.	3.50
Union Carb.	3.60
Vickers	1.71
War L3½	0.30⅛
West Deep	$12.00
West Drief	$33.00
West Hold	$28⅝
West Min	1.83
Woolworth	0.67
ZCI	0.14

Milan

Bastogi	559.00
ERBA	1,449.00
ErcMarelli	240.00
Fiat	2,777.00
Finsider	195.00
Generali	36,450.00
IFI	2,291.00
Italgas	830.50
Italsider	444.50
LaRinas	64.00
Montedis	193.50
Olivetti	963.00
Pirelli	1,920.00
Snia Visco	950.00

Paris

Air Liquide	475.00
Alimentaire	N.Q.
Aquitaine	447.00
BSN	478.00
Carrefour	1,690.00
Cim Lafarge	225.10
Cie Bancaire	416.00
CFP	139.40
CGE	372.00
CCF	133.00
Ferodo	370.00
Imetal	57.80
L Oreal	688.00
Mach Bull	55.70
Michelin	1,000.00
Moet Henn	476.00
Moulinex	128.60
Paribas	208.00
PUK	72.00
Penarroya	41.80
Perrier	270.10
Peugeot	369.00
Rh Poulenc	100.00
Saclior	16.45
St Gobain	136.50
Suez	273.50
Telemecan	729.00
Thomson	212.10
Usinor	11.80

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,430
Buehrle	2,580
B Boveri	1,840
Cib Geigy	1,290
Cr Suisse	2,360
Fisher	720
HofRochN	7,900
Nestle	3,570
Sandoz	4,200
Ste B. Suisse	405
Sulzer	2,620
U.B. Suisse	3,310

European Gold Markets
February 23, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	252.10	251.00	—1.35
Zurich	252.875	251.125	—1.375
Paris (12.5 kilo)	251.15	250.67	+1.72

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

London Metals Market
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
February 23, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,002.50	1,003.00	997.50	998.50
3 months	1,020.50	1,021.00	1,018.50	1,019.00
Cathodes: spot	996.00	998.00	990.00	992.00
3 months	1,014.00	1,015.00	1,011.00	1,011.50
Tin: spot	7,330.00	7,350.00	7,210.00	7,215.00
3 months	7,260.00	7,265.00	7,155.00	7,165.00
Lead: spot	536.00	538.00	517.00	518.00
3 months	504.00	505.00	492.00	492.50
Zinc: spot	402.00	403.00	401.00	402.00
3 months	415.00	416.00	415.50	416.00
Silver: spot	387.20	387.60	390.00	390.50
3 months	398.10	398.30	401.50	401.80

London Commodities
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
February 23, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	109.00	108.25	108.25	108.75	108.50	108.75
May	113.00	111.40	111.85	112.00	112.40	112.65
Aug	116.50	115.50	115.80	115.85	116.25	116.55
Oct	119.25	118.00	118.15	118.20	119.00	119.30
Dec	121.05	120.25	120.75	120.80	121.35	121.75
Mar	126.60	125.50	125.25	125.50	126.50	126.80
May	128.90	128.90	128.00	128.50	128.50	131.00
3,453 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,795	1,750	1,788.5	1,790	1,743	1,746
May	1,830	1,785	1,813	1,815	1,790	1,792
Jul	1,840	1,802	1,822	1,824	1,804	1,804.5
Sep	1,863	1,842	1,845	1,848	1,830	1,834
Dec	1,903	1,875	1,881	1,882	1,870	1,875
Mar	1,928	1,900	1,898.5	1,900	1,894	1,896
May	1,969	1,969	1,910	1,920	1,910	1,911
3,532 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,417	1,395	1,403	1,405	1,408	1,409
May	1,371	1,357	1,366	1,367	1,359	1,360
Jul	1,347	1,330	1,334	1,336	1,331	1,332
Sep	1,326	1,303	1,302	1,305	1,304	1,305
Nov	1,298	1,285	1,287	1,289	1,276	1,278
Jan	1,275	1,259	1,258	1,260	1,248	1,250
Mar	1,243	1,240	1,243	1,245	1,226	1,230
6,526 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities
(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
February 23, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	941	936	936	940	— 5
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	955	963	— 2
Aug	986	983	975	985	— 10
Oct	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,020	— 7
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,005	1,020	— 5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,055	1,070	— 13
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,100	1,120	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,115	1,140	— 5
381 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,485	1,460	1,481	1,494	+ 28
May	1,529	1,494	1,525	1,527	+ 37
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,530	-	+ 30
Sep	1,577	1,560	1,579	1,585	+ 24
Dec	1,577	1,577	1,570	1,580	+ 35
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,570	-	+ 34
186 lots					

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 23, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0005	4.019	107.99*	46.82*	0.2376	—	6.845*	119.71*	38.93*
Brussels (c)	29.21	58.7275	15.7715	6.83825	3.4745*	14.6035	—	17.307	5.677
Frankfurt	1.8518	3.7225	—	43.35*	2.202 x	92.62*	6.344*	110.76*	36.01*
London(z)	2.011	—	3.7225	8.584	1,691.00	4.018	58.65	3.358	10.336
Milan	840.95	1,689.55	454.09	196.88	—	420.56	28.78	503.12	163.34
Paris	4.274	8.59	230.79*	—	5.0825 x	213.76*	14.633*	255.72*	83.06*
Zurich	1.67125	3.36045	90.22565*	39.105*	0.19875	83.5458*	5.72595*	—	32.5162*

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone, 5.14075 ; Escudo: 47.50 . Israeli £: 19.75 . Peseta: 69.105 ; Schilling: 13.555 ; Sw. Krona 5.560* . Yen 201.45 ; Norw. Krone: 5.0955 ; Fin Mark: 3.963 . Belgian Financial Franc 29.645 ; Hong Kong $: 4.924 ; Singapore $: 2.1695 ; Canadian $. 83.595 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial Franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1978 High	1978 Low
Amsterdam (1)	90.60	90.50	100.80	85.60
Brussels (2)	115.38	114.54	119.29	94.04
Frankfurt (3)	150.90	151.29	164.46	141.16
London 30	467.00	459.20	535.50	433.40
London 500 (4)	248.17	244.98	267.06	225.42
Milan (5)	75.54	74.58	82.52	55.45
Paris (6)	114.41	114.28	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	585.11	584.42	588.46	441.19
Tokyo (8)	450.45	451.62	462.97	364.04
Tokyo (9)	6,060.94	6,105.83	6,212.78	3,867.91
Zurich (10)	337.70	339.40	342.00	289.50

1. Ano-Cos Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Stamon Ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" ind.; 8. First section stock ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones ind.. 10. Swiss Bank Corp. ind.

Carter DM Bonds Sold

FRANKFURT, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ) — The Bundesbank announced today it sold 1.26 billion Deutsche marks worth of 2½-year of so-called Carter bonds and 1.24 billion DM in 3½-year notes for a total of 2.5 billion DM for the whole issue. It was able to fill 46 percent of bids for the 2½-year U.S. Treasury notes carrying interest of 6.3 percent, and 55 percent of bids for the 3½-year notes carrying interest of 6.7 percent.

Swiss Money Supply Up

ZURICH, Feb. 23 (Reuters) — Switzerland's M-1 money supply in December was 22.6-percent higher than a year earlier, the National Bank said today. For the whole of last year, M-1 showed an average rise of 16.2 percent over 1977.

NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 23

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13	6¾	Safgdln	.32	2.9	11	65	11¼	11	11⅛	
46	35⅝	Safewy	2.60	6.1	8	209	42¾	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	9½	SagaCp	.44	4.3	5	272	10¼	10	10⅛	
29⅞	21¾	SJoMn	1.30	5.0	13	75	27¼	26¼	26¼	— ¾
14	12⅛	StJoLP	1.26	10.	7	4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	34⅝	StLSaF	2.50	6.5	5	22	38½	38⅜	38⅜	+ ¼
12½	10	SPaul	1e	9.4		30	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
35¼	25½	StRegP	1.80	5.9	8	103	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	
8⅝	5½	Salant	.40	5.9	5	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
21¾	9½	Sambos	.60	6.2	7	209	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
16⅛	14¼	SDieGE	1.44	9.4	8	112	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	+ ⅛
16½	9	SJuanR	1.05t	7.0	21	40	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
23¼	12⅞	Sanders	.40	2.2	9	180	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
39½	29⅛	SFeInd	2.20	6.4	6	102	34⅜	33¾	34⅛	+ ¼
10⅜	8	SFeIn pf	.50	5.6		3	9	9	9	— ⅛
40½	22⅛	SFeInt	.72	2.6	11	358	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
19⅞	13	SatWel	.88	6.2	7	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	
7⅞	4⅞	SaulRE				4	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	SavASfp			18	32	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
15	6⅜	SavOnD	.36	4.0	7	18	9	8⅞	9	
13⅜	10⅜	SavEIP	1	8.9	4	17	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
24¾	11⅜	Savin	.50	3.8	3	115	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
8⅝	4⅝	Saxon			8	129	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
6	2⅞	Schaefer				30	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
38	26⅛	SchrPlo	1.24	4.2	8	532	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
16¾	9¼	Schlitz	.40	4.0	25	503	10½	10	10⅛	— ⅜
103⅜	64⅝	Schlmb	1.40	1.4	17	769	101½	100⅝	100⅞	— ⅜
21⅜	18	SCOA	.80	4.2	8	33	19½	19	19	— ¾
6¾	3⅝	ScolLad	.36r	7.6		17	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
36½	22	ScotFet	1.60	6.7	6	66	24½	24	24	— ⅜
21¾	15⅝	ScottF	.64	3.5	7	22	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
19¼	12⅝	ScottP	.84	5.0	7	599	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	8⅛	Scottys	.32	2.7	8	30	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
24⅜	17¼	Scovill	1.40	7.3	6	70	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
8⅞	6⅛	Scudder			16	25	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
9⅝	8⅛	Scud pf	.81e	9.1		5	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
15¾	11⅝	SeaCA pf	1.46	12.		x9	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
36⅜	16⅜	SeaCont	.42	2.0	6	30	21¾	21½	21½	— ½
35⅞	23⅜	SeabCL	2.20	8.8	3	x164	25⅜	25	25	— ½
15½	7	SeabWA	.40b	3.0	5	216	13½	12⅝	13½	+ ¾
31½	23	Seafst	1.12	4.5	7	11	25⅛	24⅞	25	
30¾	20⅝	Seagrm	1.12	3.8	11	385	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	— ¼
17½	9⅝	Seagrv	.17e	1.1	8	8	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
29¼	14⅝	SealPw	1.10	5.6	6	55	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	— ⅜
16⅜	10⅜	SearleG	.52	4.3		361	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
28⅛	19¾	Sears	1.28	6.2	8	2081	21	20⅝	20⅝	
14¾	7¼	Seatrain			5	87	7⅝	7⅜	7½	
48¼	25½	Sedco	.64	2.4	8	40	26⅝	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	SelgLt	1.20b	9.8	6	5	12½	12¼	12¼	
11½	7⅛	SvCpInt	.28	3.6	5	16	7¾	7¾	7¾	
15⅝	7⅜	Shakspr	.48	5.2	6	19	9⅛	9	9¼	+ ½
28¼	11⅜	Shaklee	.74	4.9	6	15	15¼	14½	15⅛	+ ½
34½	17⅜	Shapell	.15	.5	3	15	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅛
17½	5¼	ShearH	.40	4.0	3	36	10	10	10	
37⅜	28⅜	ShellOil	2	6.0	6	449	33⅞	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅜
51⅞	37¾	ShellT	1.33e	2.6	11	99	u51⅞	51⅝	51¼	+ ¼
14⅝	8⅞	ShelGlo	.70	6.5	4	101	10⅞	10½	10¾	
21¾	14¾	ShelG pf	1.35	7.9		2	17	17	17	+ ¼
18¼	14	ShelG af	1.40	9.3		1	15	15	15	— ½
31⅞	19⅝	Shrwin			29	47	21⅝	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅜
14⅝	12½	SierPac	1.22	9.0	7	23	13½	13⅜	13½	
27⅝	19⅛	Signal	.80	3.6	5	178	22⅛	21⅝	22	
38⅝	28⅝	Signode	1.48	4.6	7	10	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	8½	SimPrec	.24	1.6	13	58	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	8½	SimpPat	.56	4.9	12	916	11⅝	10¾	11½	+ ⅜
24⅝	13½	Singer	.80	5.9	4	239	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
38⅝	30¼	Singr pf	3.50	11.		4	32	32	32	— ¼
30⅞	20¼	Skaggs	.80	3.0	8	20	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	
29½	11¾	Skil Cp	.40e	1.4	10	16	28½	28⅛	28⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	9½	Skyline	.48	4.7	7	85	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
24⅞	14⅛	SmithA	1.40	8.0	3	19	17½	17⅜	17½	
50½	30⅝	SmithInt	.92	2.0	9	174	47⅛	45½	45¾	—1¼
102½	46⅛	Smitkln	2.40	2.8	16	485	86⅛	85⅝	86	+ ½
22	14½	SmithTr	.80	5.1	4	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
26¼	16½	Smucker	1	5.3	7	7	19¼	18¾	19	
44⅞	27⅜	SnapOn	1.28	3.3	13	35	38½	38⅛	38¼	— ½
9¼	7	SonyCp	.10e	1.2	13	720	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ¼
21½	19½	SooLin			7	23	20⅛	d19⅛	19¼	— ⅜
6½	2⅝	SoAflTr				13	3½	3¼	3½	
19	16	SCrEG	1.68	9.7	8	83	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
45⅝	24½	Souldwn	.60	1.4	7	2	42¼	42⅛	42½	— ⅜
15⅞	10½	SoetBk	.60	4.9	6	20	12¼	12¼	12¼	
9¼	7⅛	SoetPS	1.17t	15.	7	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
27⅜	22⅞	SoCalE	2.48	9.2	8	374	27	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	13¼	SouthCo	1.54	11.	9	702	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
20⅞	17⅜	SoInGE	1.52	8.3	6	18	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	
38⅞	28⅜	SoNRes	1.25	3.6	7	91	35½	34¾	35⅛	— ¼
39½	34½	SNETel	3.20	8.6	6	23	37⅜	37¼	37¼	— ¼
34⅛	25	SoPac	2.40	8.8	6	144	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
57¼	44½	SouRy	3.20	6.4	6	81	50½	50	50¼	— ¼
29¾	28	SoRy pf	2.60	9.2		1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
26⅜	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	7.7	6	x119	23⅛	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
34¾	22½	Soutind	.72b	2.7	9	x123	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅜
57½	38⅝	SouRoyl	1	1.8	16	100	57⅛	56½	56½	— ⅞
30½	15⅝	SwtAir	.28	1.1	5	65	25½	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	17¼	SwtAir wi				3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
29⅝	23⅝	SwtBsh	1.24	5.1	7	42	24½	24⅜	24⅜	
17	8½	SwtFore	.30	1.9	5	128	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
32½	20	SwtFl pf	1.50	5.0		13	30	29⅞	30	— ½
15⅜	13¼	SwtPS	1.28	9.3	8	40	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
17⅜	12½	SparlF	.40	2.5	7	26	16	16	16	
15½	8⅞	Sparton	.60	4.8	12	15	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
26⅞	15⅛	SpectPh			16	71	24½	23⅞	24	
23½	14½	SperryH	1	6.6	5	46	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
49⅜	32⅝	SperryR	1.32	2.8	8	815	47⅛	46¼	46⅝	— ¼
20⅞	12⅝	SpringsM	1.05	6.7	7	11	15⅝	15½	15¼	+ ⅛
27	19⅝	SquarD	1.50	6.3	9	42	24⅝	24	24	— ½
37⅜	22	Squibb	1.08	3.2	13	507	34	33⅜	34	+ ⅜
13⅛	11⅜	StaRite	.70	5.8	6	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
23	16½	Staley	1	4.7	17	168	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
29⅞	22¼	StBrnd	1.36	5.5	9	66	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	— ⅛
46	40	StdBr pf	3.50	8.4		y100	41½	41½	41½	— ⅛
35	19⅝	StBPnt	.56	2.8	9	104	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
20½	17⅛	StdMotA	.64	4.1	8	16	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
48⅜	37	StOilCl	2.80	6.2	7	704	45½	44⅞	45¼	— ⅛
58½	44	StOilnd	3	5.4	8	519	56⅛	55⅜	55⅝	— ⅜
50	28⅜	StOilOh	.88	1.8	12	714	49⅛	48⅝	49	— ⅛
12¼	6⅛	StPacCp	.50b	6.2	4	14	8¼	8	8⅛	
17⅛	12⅜	Standex	.65	4.1	7	28	15⅝	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
29	22¼	StanW	1.08	4.5	7	50	25¼	24	24	—1¼
29⅜	22⅜	Starret	1.32	4.6	6	7	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ¼
5⅜	3½	StMutInv			22	40	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
12⅛	9⅜	StaMSe	1.05	9.9		31	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
49¼	35⅛	StaufCh	2	5.1	7	296	39⅞	39	39	— ⅜
13	8⅞	Sterchi	.56a	5.6	5	46	10	10	10	+ ½
8	6¼	SterlBcp	.66	9.3	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19¼	12⅜	SterlDg	.77	4.9	10	425	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre	.12b	3.7	11	16	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
25½	12⅜	Sterndnt	.50	2.0	11	88	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	13⅜	StevenJ	1.20b	8.5	5	21	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅛
38¾	27½	StewWa	2.10	6.9	6	11	31	30½	30½	— ½
31½	17⅜	StokVC	1.32	4.4	10	24	30¼	29⅜	29¾	— ½
13	10⅞	StokVC pf	1	8.3		z10	12	12	12	+ ½
54½	42⅝	StoneW	2.75r	6.0	8	3	46⅛	46	46	— ⅜
28	10½	StonCon	.60	2.2	21	130	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ½
20⅜	13½	StopShp	1.10	6.8	4	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
38⅞	17⅞	StorTec			14	1078	32⅛	30½	31⅞	— ¾
35¾	22⅛	StorerB	1.30	4.1	8	82	32⅛	32	32	
17¾	12½	StridRit	1.08	7.9	6	11	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
32⅝	27⅜	StuWor	1.25	4.4	5	17	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
5	2⅜	SuavSho	.20	5.7	12	9	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
23¼	16½	SubPrG	1.32	6.3	7	27	21⅛	21	21	
32	20	SunChm	.60	2.3	5	43	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
27½	19	SunEl	.60	2.5	14	11	24⅛	23¾	24	+ ¼
47⅝	35½	SunCo	2.80	6.4	6	66	44⅛	43¾	43⅞	— ⅛
48⅜	36½	SunC pf	2.25	5.0		3	45⅜	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
24⅜	16⅞	Sunbm	1.40	7.0	6	208	20	19⅝	20	+ ½
24⅜	19	Sundstr	.80	3.5	8	373	23¼	23	23	— ½
14¼	9	SunsM	.20e	1.4	25	30	14	13⅞	14	
20¼	15⅝	SuprVal	.54	3.0	9	35	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
344½	241	SuprOil	2.80	.8	37	9	338	337	337	
16¼	9⅛	SupmkG	.42	3.4	5	34	12¼	12⅛	12¼	— ¼
13¼	5	Supscp				23	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
11⅞	7¾	SuiroM	.90e	9.0	10	22	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
29⅞	15⅛	Swank	1.40a	6.4	6	118	22	20¾	21⅞	+ ⅞
21¼	14½	Sybron	.96	5.4	7	58	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
40¼	30	Sybrn pf	2.40	7.2		1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
16	7⅞	Systron	.10	1.0	8	8	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —								
20⅞	10⅝	TRE	.84	5.8	12	22	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
47⅞	30	TRW	1.80	5.2	6	110	35	34¼	34¾	
81	63½	TRW pr	4.50	6.7		8	67⅝	67	67⅝	— ⅛
25¼	17½	TaftBrd	.60	2.9	7	36	21½	20⅞	20⅞	—1¼
5	1¼	Talcott				9	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
15⅝	10⅜	Talley	1	9.2	6	x11	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Talley pf	1	8.9		x5	11¼	11¼	11¼	
21¼	16⅛	TampE	1.32	7.5	7	48	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
34⅜	19¾	Tandy			8	422	24⅝	23¾	24	— ¼
30⅜	12⅝	TandyCft			11	106	26⅝	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅞
13¼	7¼	Tappan	.28	2.7	52	56	10½	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
15½	7⅞	Tchncolr	.60	5.2	8	20	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅜	Technicn			10	161	12	11½	11⅞	— ⅜
54	32½	Tektrnx	.64	1.2	15	70	52⅝	52	52¼	+ ¼
10⅜	6⅛	Telecor			7	19	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
126⅜	71	Teledyn	9.14t	8.1	6	168	114	112½	113⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	8¼	Telprml			17	278	13½	12⅞	13	— ½
9¼	3	Telex			10	661	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
34½	28¼	Tenneco	2.20	7.4	7	564	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
89½	81¼	Tenc pr	7.40	8.8		1	84	84	84	+ ½
12⅜	6⅜	Tesoro			6	135	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
25⅜	19⅛	Tesor pf	2.16	9.7		x32	22¼	22	22¼	— ⅛
27⅜	22⅛	Texaco	2	8.2	7	816	24⅜	24⅛	24½	
41¾	35	TexCm	1.40	3.8	8	157	37½	37	37	— ½
47	32	TexEst	2.30	6.0	7	154	39	38½	38½	— ½
30¼	26¼	TxET pf	2.87	10.		2	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
48⅜	34⅞	TexGT	2.64	7.0	7	29	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
47¼	34⅞	TxGs pf	1.50	4.0		1	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
21	16	Texind	.60	3.1	5	29	19¼	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
92½	61⅝	Texinst	2	2.5	13	114	80⅝	79⅝	80⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅜	Texint			19	455	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
36½	24⅝	TexOGs	.36b	1.0	9	87	35½	34⅝	34⅝	— ½
57	41¼	TxPcLd	.40e	.9	15	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	18	TexUtil	1.64	8.3	8	1412	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	
24⅞	15⅛	Texsglf	1.20	5.1	18	60	23⅞	23½	23⅞	— ¼
44⅝	35¼	Texglf pf	3	7.1		9	42¼	41¾	42	— ½
13½	2¼	Texfl Ind			9	19	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
35	22⅛	Textron	1.80	7.5	5	243	25⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	24	Thiokol	1.30	4.1	7	29	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
48⅜	34	ThmBet	1.52	3.7	13	13	41⅝	41⅜	41½	
14⅞	8¼	Thomin	.52b	5.6	5	4	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
33⅜	20	ThmJW	1.50	6.3	6	27	24⅞	24	24	
16	7⅝	Thrifty	.52	3.9	11	29	13⅞	13½	13½	— ¼
34⅝	17¾	Ticor	1.28	3.8	8	425	33¼	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	19¼	Tidwatr	.80	3.8	8	54	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	16	Tigerlnt	.60	2.8	6	226	21⅞	21¼	21⅜	— ½
50⅞	34⅝	Timeln	1.50	3.8	7	x589	39¾	38⅝	39⅝	
32⅞	28	TimI pfB	1.57	5.5		x16	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	
35¼	22½	TimesM	1.20	4.0	7	117	30¾	30¼	30¼	— ½
56¼	41	Timkn	3	5.7	7	14	52⅞	52	52¼	+ ¼
9	5	TobinP				2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
34½	12¼	ToddSh			7	2	25½	25¼	25½	+ ½
18½	12¼	Tokheim	.60	3.3	9	64	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
25½	20⅛	TolEdis	2.20	10.	8	36	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
26¾	21¼	TolEd pf	2.36	10.		4	23	23	23	— ¼
25	20⅞	TolEd pf	2.21	10.		2	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
12⅛	7⅝	TonkaCp				33	9½	9¼	9⅜	
14⅜	8¼	ToolRol	.40b	3.5	7	55	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ¼
25	17⅝	ToroCo	.72	2.8	9	148	u25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
26⅜	14⅝	Tracor	.40	2.1	7	19	19⅜	19⅛	19½	— ⅜
21⅜	17½	Trane			7	44	18⅝	18¼	18⅛	+ ½
38⅛	27⅛	TranUn	2.12	7.0	6	16	30½	30⅛	30¼	
30⅜	12	TWC			3	147	15⅜	15½	15½	— ⅛
23½	17⅛	TWC pf	2	11.		5	19	19	19	+ ¼
18⅛	15⅞	TWC pf	1.90	12.		20	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	
19⅞	12⅜	Transm	1	6.0	5	401	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	19½	Traninc	2	9.5		14	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
25⅞	16⅝	Transco	1.10	4.4	10	268	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	7½	Transcn	.60	4.9	7	136	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅜
98	91½	TrGP pf	8.64	9.3		z200	93½	93	93	— ½
27⅜	23½	TrGP pf	2.50	10.		12	24¾	24¾	24¾	
18¼	11⅜	TrnsOh	.40b	2.6	4	1	15½	15½	15½	
29⅞	20⅛	Tranwy	1.60	8.0	5	49	20¼	d19⅞	20	— ⅜
40⅜	27⅛	Travlrs	2.08	5.9	4	389	35⅛	35	35¼	— ⅛
20⅜	16¾	TriCon	2.07e	12.		91	17⅜	17	17	— ¼
3⅞	1⅝	TriSoM			7	37	3	2⅞	3	
13½	7⅛	TriaInd	.10r	1.1		2	9	9	9	
24¾	14¾	TriaPc	.72	4.0	6	182	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ½
11¾	6⅝	Trico	.16	1.9	8	24	8½	8⅜	8½	
25	15⅞	Trinlyln	1	5.1	6	3	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	— ¼
17¼	14⅛	TucsnG	1.42	8.8	8	149	16¼	16	16⅛	
40⅜	21⅞	TCFox	1.20a	3.4	5	235	35⅝	34⅝	35¼	+ ¼
23¼	13⅜	TycoLab	.80	4.7	3	27	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
19¼	13⅞	TylerCp	.45	2.8	8	50	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
40½	17	Tymshr			17	1412	36¾	34¾	36	+2
		— U—U—U —								
45⅜	19⅝	UAL	1	4.1	2	1265	25⅛	24¼	24⅝	— ½
23	16⅜	UGI	1.56	8.6	6	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	14	UMC	1.20	8.1	6	59	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	UMET Tr				170	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
34¼	16	UNCRes	.40	1.9	6	228	21⅛	20½	20¾	— ½
14⅝	9⅝	Unarco	.76	7.2	5	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
63¼	49⅝	UniNV	3.93e	6.4	6	6	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
30	12⅞	UnBncp	.92	3.3	11	166	28	27¾	28	
51⅞	36½	UCamp	2.40	4.9	10	74	48⅞	48⅝	48¾	— ⅛
43½	33⅝	UnCarb	2.80	7.6	6	325	37⅛	36¾	37	— ⅛
11¼	6⅜	UnCmrce	.20	2.3	11	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
7	3⅞	UnionCp	.24t	4.9	6	29	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	13¼	UnElec	1.44	10.	7	102	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
39⅛	32⅛	UnEl pf	3.50	10.		z20	34	34	34	—1
49½	39⅞	UnEl pf	4.50	10.		z100	44	44	44	—1½
51¾	45¼	UnEl pf	4.56	10.		z50	45½	d45½	45½	—1
77	75	UnEl pfL	8	11.		z120	75½	75½	75½	
24⅝	20⅛	UnEl pf	2.13	10.		2	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
60⅛	46⅛	UnOCal	2.40	4.0	7	391	60⅛	59⅝	60	
60¼	41⅛	UPacC	2.30	4.0	10	406	56⅞	56⅛	56⅞	+ ½
8½	5	Uniroyal			169	229	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
84	42	Unlryal pf	8	13.		z790	63	62	62½	— ½
15½	7⅞	UnBrnd	.15e	1.6	5	39	9½	9¼	9⅝	
21⅜	11¼	UBrd pf	1.20	11.		12	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
38¾	29⅞	UEnRs	2.48	6.6	5	50	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	+ ¼
26½	13⅛	UFInCal	1.13	5.2	4	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
23½	13⅝	UnGrly	.12	.6	7	72	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	22½	Uillum	2.56	11.	8	8	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
24⅝	19	Uillu pf	2.20	11.		z100	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
22	12½	UnitInd	.85b	5.9	5	17	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	8¼	Unitinn	.22	1.9	5	13	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	11	UJerBk	1.04	9.0	5	6	11⅝	11½	11½	
2¾	1⅛	UnPkMn				20	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	15⅛	UnRefg	.72	3.6	4	7	20⅛	20	20⅛	
16¾	14⅛	USFoS	1.58e	10.		14	15¼	15	15¼	
37¼	29	USFld	2	6.3	4	48	31⅛	31½	31½	
33⅞	21	USGyps	2	7.0	5	178	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	+ ⅛
30⅜	22½	USGy pf	1.80	6.9		5	26	26	26	
13⅛	6¼	USHom	.52	5.6	3	89	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
10	6¾	USInd	.64	7.6	5	105	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	
20⅛	12⅞	USLeasp	.52	3.6	5	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
7	4⅝	US Rty				1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
30⅛	19⅜	USShoe	1.32	6.3	5	25	21⅛	21	21	— ½
30⅜	21⅝	USSteel	1.60	6.8	8	641	23⅜	23¼	23½	— ⅜
37	27	USTobc	1.84	5.7	10	19	33	32½	32½	— ⅜
52½	33½	UnTech	2.20	6.1	7	474	36⅝	36⅛	36¼	— ⅜
70¼	49¼	UTch pf	3.87	7.7		136	51¾	50½	50½	—1½
20	17⅝	UnITel	1.44	7.5	7	88	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
24¾	21⅛	UnIT 2pf	1.50	6.3		19	23⅜	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
23¼	10⅜	Unitrod	.25	1.2	11	984	21¾	20⅝	21⅛	— ⅞
9¼	6¾	Univar	.56	8.0	6	57	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
22	18	UnivFd	.96	4.9	8	9	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
24	15½	UnLeaf	1.20	6.2	7	50	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
56	32½	Upjohn	1.52	3.6	10	157	44	42⅝	42⅞	—1½
25	16	USLIFE	.64	2.9	7	224	22¼	21¾	21⅞	— ⅜
19¾	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.1	10	308	19½	19⅛	19⅝	
32⅞	27½	UtPL pf	2.80	9.7		3	29	28⅞	29	
		— V—V—V —								
21⅝	16½	VF Cp	1.40	7.5	6	1	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
24⅝	10⅝	VSI Cp	.60	3.4	7	21	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅜	Vallevln	.40	6.8	18	14	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
21¾	11¾	Varian	.40	2.4	62	82	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ¼
15	7½	Varo	.32	4.1	4	328	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
20¼	16⅛	Veeco	.40	2.3	7	34	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4	Vendo				11	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Venice				11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
14¾	11¾	VestSe	1.36e	11.		30	12½	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	17¼	Viacom	.25	.9	14	38	27⅞	27	27	— ⅜
15¾	13½	VaEPw	1.32	9.7	7	x519	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
99⅛	90	VaEP pf	8.60	9.3		y60	92½	92½	92½	
105¾	96	VaEP pf	9.75	10.		z100	97	d95⅝	95¾	— ¾
30⅞	27	VaEP pf	2.90	11.		x12	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
16	7⅛	Vornado			58	106	12⅞	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
16	8¼	VulcInc	.65	5.3	5	49	13	12¼	12¾	+ ¼
37¼	24½	VulcnM	1.60	5.1	7	7	31½	31	31⅛	+ ⅜
		— W—W—W —								
37½	17½	WUI	.60	1.8	12	29	34⅝	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
22½	10	Wabash	.50	3.3	5	4	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
21	15½	Wachov	.76	4.7	7	13	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
7	3½	WachRty				10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	17¼	WalMrt	.22	.9	13	84	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
30½	17¼	Walgrn	1.40	5.5	6	11	26⅛	25½	25½	— ⅛
38	27⅝	WlkrA	1.60a	4.5	8	52	35½	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
33⅝	18⅛	WallBus	.84	3.5	8	x6	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
29⅞	17⅞	WalMu	1.20b	5.4	4	8	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
35½	26⅛	WaltJm	1.60	5.9	5	43	27	26¾	27	
37⅞	27½	WallJ pf	1.60	5.5		1	29	29	29	+ ½
12⅝	7⅛	WardFd			9	39	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—
13⅞	7⅜	Warnaco			6	30	10⅝	10	10	—
32⅝	21¼	WarnS	1.60	6.8	7	11	24	23½	23½	—
57½	31	WrnCom	1	2.3	7	210	45	43⅞	44⅛	—
32½	22⅞	WarnrL	1.20	5.1	9	335	23⅝	23½	23½	—
27	22⅛	WashGs	2.28	9.7	9	8	24	23⅞	23⅞	—
31⅝	19⅞	WshNat	1.20	4.9	6	16	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+
37⅜	20¼	WashStl	1.40	3.8	10	36	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	—
24¼	20⅜	WshWt	2.08	9.2	7	31	22½	22⅜	22½	+
31⅞	19¼	WasteM	.50	1.7	12	46	29¼	28⅝	29	—
26¼	15	WatkinJ	.40	2.1	13	28	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+
7½	4⅜	WayGos	.48	8.5	8	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+
9⅞	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	3.6	6	x20	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+
38	10⅜	WebbD	.20e	1.1	12	1224	20	17⅝	18⅛	—
33¼	24⅝	WellsF	1.40	6.2	16	69	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	—
15	10¼	WelFM	1.20e	9.9	8	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—
40	31½	WPtPe	2.80	8.3	5	16	33⅞	33½	33⅞	—
11⅞	8⅛	WstctT	.80	7.4	9	33	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—
14⅝	7⅛	WnAirL	.40	4.8	3	168	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+
37	23¼	WAir pf	2	8.1		21	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+
30⅛	23	WnBnc	1.36	5.7	6	370	24⅛	23⅝	24	
29	20¼	WnCoNA	.40	1.6	9	45	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	—
41⅝	22	WPacln	1	2.5		281	40½	39⅝	40	—
25½	15	WnPubl	.88	3.6	24	x147	24⅝	24½	24½	—
22	14½	WUnion	1.40	7.8	8	496	18	17	17⅞	+
58	47	WnUn pf	4.90	9.8		1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	—
12¼	9⅝	WUn dpf	1.18	11.		64	10½	10⅝	10½	
25¼	21	WUTI pf	2.56	11.		5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—
25	16	WestgEl	.97	5.5	6	336	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
54½	42	Wstg pf	3.80	8.9		z100	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+
30¼	23⅝	Wstvac	1.32	5.0	7	22	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—
31¾	20⅝	Weyerhr	1	3.4	10	377	29⅞	29½	29½	—
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf	2.80	6.7		21	42½	42	42	—
41	27⅜	WheelF	1.20	3.9	9	52	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	—
18⅞	8⅞	WheelPit			4	67	17⅜	16½	16⅝	—
58⅝	40½	WhelPit pf6		12.		z100	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
49½	32	WhelPit pf5		12.		230	40½	40¼	40¼	
24¾	17½	Whirlpl	1.20	6.6	7	135	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+
24⅞	16⅜	WhitC	1.30	6.5	4	96	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
44	37	WhitC pfC	3	8.1		1	37¼	37¼	37¼	—
15⅝	5⅛	WhiteMt				257	7⅛	7	7	
18¾	8⅛	Whittak	.50	4.0	6	155	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	—
19½	11⅛	Wickes	.92	6.2	5	98	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	—
12	6⅜	Wieboldt	.44	4.8	9	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
23⅝	14	Williams	1	5.5	39	499	18¼	17⅝	18⅛	+
10	6	WilshrO	.14	1.8	22	192	8⅛	7⅝	8	+
31¾	28½	WinDx	1.44	4.9	9	75	29¾	29½	29½	—
7⅛	3	Winnbgo			38	143	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
13⅞	9⅝	WinterJ	1	10.	12	2	10	10	10	
29½	25	WisEP	2.24	8.5	8	30	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	—
23	19	WisGas	1.92	9.4	6	28	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	
28⅝	25¼	WisG pf	2.55	9.6		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+
21⅞	18⅛	WiscPL	1.76	9.2	9	24	19½	19⅛	19⅛	—
21¼	17⅝	WiscPS	1.62	8.8	7	91	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	+
24⅝	18⅝	Witco	1.20	5.4	6	21	22¼	22	22¼	
17½	10	WithrR	.80	7.0	5	83	11⅝	11½	11½	
13⅝	4⅞	WolvrW	.30	2.8	8	186	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+
19⅛	12⅛	Wometc	.60	4.0	8	60	15⅛	14⅞	15	—
31⅞	15⅝	WoodPt	.48	1.7	12	125	28	27½	27⅝	—
23	17⅛	Wolwth	1.40	7.1	5	155	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	
12⅜	4⅝	WorldAir			43	61	6⅝	6½	6½	—
77½	56⅛	Wrigly	2.40a	3.7	8	10	65	65	65	+
19⅝	8⅛	Wurlitzr	.48	4.5	6	95	11	10½	10⅞	+
19⅝	10⅞	Wylain	.80	6.5	6	21	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+
11½	6	WyleLb	.36	4.2	5	23	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
7½	2	Wyly				42	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	—
		— X—Y—Z —								
64	40½	Xerox	2.40	4.2	10	1134	57	56⅛	56½	—
50⅜	23	XTRA	1.04	3.3	3	36	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	—
17	15⅝	XTRA wi				1	16	16	16	+
24¾	10	Yates	.20	1.1	7	11	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	—
21⅞	14¼	ZaleCp	1	6.3	7	9	16	15⅞	15⅞	
18⅞	10¼	Zapata	.30b	2.2	17	208	13⅝	13	13⅜	—
17⅝	8½	ZayreCp			4	36	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
19⅞	11⅛	ZenithR	1	7.3	33	528	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	—
19½	12½	Zurnind	.80	5.3	6	43	15⅝	15	15	—

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

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International Herald Tribune
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Selected Over-the-Counter
Closing Prices, February 23, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

AELInd	5⅝	6⅛
AFAProt	10½	11½
AVMCp	4½	5
AddisnW	10⅛	10⅝
AdvRoss	2⅝	3
AdvMicr	20¼	21
AlexAlex	27½	28¼
Alicolnc	18⅞	19⅜
AllynB	11	12
AFinCo	21½	22½
AFurn	4	4½
AGreet	11⅞	12⅛
AMicros	13¼	13¾
AWeldng	16¼	17¼
Amterr	2 9-16	2 13-16
Anadite	6⅛	6⅝
AnheusB	25½	26
AntaCo	8	8½
ArdenGp	2⅛	2⅝
ArkWGs	19	19⅝
AsdColo	21	21¾
AtlGsLt	15⅛	15½
BairdCp	7⅞	8⅜
BangHE	14½	15
BkamRt	11⅝	12¼
BasicRs	4⅞	5⅛
BassttF	15	16⅜
BavisMk	9⅝	10⅛
Beeline	9¼	10⅛
BetzLab	33¼	34
BibbCo	12¾	13¼
BirdSon	22⅝	24
Birtchr	2⅝	3½
BlkHillP	27	27½
Bonanza	4	4⅜
BrookS	31	32½
BrwTom	17½	18
Buckbee	5½	6
Buckeye	16	16½
BurnupS	5⅛	5⅝
CalWtr	33	34½
ConrooH	2⅝	3⅛
CapSwC	10½	11⅛
CapInAir	2⅝	3
CareCo	6⅛	6
CnVIPS	16¼	16⅝
ChmLea	25½	26½
ChesUtl	9⅝	10⅛
CircleF	5¼	6¼
CitzUtA	36¼	37
CitzUtB	30½	31¼
ClarkJL	28	29½
ClowCp	8½	9
ColuVent	1⅛	2¼
ComCtH	22⅞	23⅛
CmiShr	21½	23½
CmwTel	35½	37½
ConnGn	34⅝	35⅜
ConPap	59¼	60¼
Crawfd	16	17
CrosTra	15⅛	15⅝
CullrFed	1	1¼
Cvcltron	14½	16
DanlyM	22	23
DiaDes	11⅛	11¾
DaytMal	21	23
DeklbAg	25¼	26
DeLukC	29¼	30
DetConT	12	13
DetInIB	18¼	20½
DeweyEl	2	3
DiaCrys	23⅛	24¼
DixnCru	25½	27
Doculel	5⅝	5⅞
DollrGn	9¾	10⅛
Donldsn	23	24
DorchGs	12⅞	13⅝
DoyIDB	18	18⅝
DunkinD	14⅛	14⅝
Durlron	16½	17½
Eberline	10½	11½
EconLab	22⅞	23¾
ElPasEl	10⅝	11⅛
ElderBe	8⅝	9½
EleNucl	4½	5
ElModul	4½	5½
EnrDev	14	14¾
Entwistl	3½	4¼
EalOil	19½	20½
EthanAl	28	28¾
Fabri	⅞	1⅛
FidUnLf	27⅞	28⅜
FtBkSys	37	37¾
FtBosin	16⅝	17⅝
FtEmpS	10	10½
FtWnFin	4⅞	5⅜
Flicker	14⅛	14⅝
FloatPnt	12⅝	13⅜
FlaWatU	⅜	⅝
ForestO	17⅛	17⅝
Formigli	3	3⅝
FrankCp	8⅝	9⅛
FrankEl	13½	14
Frndlce	22¼	23
GnRlEst	7⅞	9
GnReins	174	178
GovEFn	11⅞	12⅛
GreenM	12⅝	13⅛
GreyAdv	34½	37½
Gifintsl	14½	16
Gyrodyn	5¼	6
Hardwk	11⅛	12½
HrpRow	13⅝	14⅛
HarpGp	22½	23¼
HartfNl	15⅝	16⅜
HenrdF	19½	20¼
Halobm	2¼	2⅝
Hoover	10½	11
HorizRs	1¼	1⅝
HyattInt	13½	15½
IndNucl	3⅝	4⅝
IntraInd	3⅝	4½
IntelCp	57½	59
IntrcEnr	5¼	6¼
IntmtGs	14⅛	14⅝
InBkWsh	9	9¾
IwuSoUt	25⅝	25⅞
JamWPr	8½	9¼
Jamsby	15⅝	16½
JiffyFd	½	⅞
JoslynM	18½	19¼
KaisSt pt	18	18¾
Kalvar	1⅞	2⅛
Kamon	18	18⅝
KmpAm	13⅝	14⅛
KalaGre	¼	½
Kaysam	3	3⅜
KellySv	29	30½
Keuttel	12	13
Kimball	16½	17⅜
Kinglnt	11⅛	12⅝
KnapeV	14½	15½
Kratos	12	13
Lanceln	20¼	21
LandRes	2⅝	3⅛
LaneCo	20	21
LidStor	7⅛	8
LinBcst	38½	39¼
Lopern	11⅞	12⅝
ModsGE	15⅞	16⅜
MagellPet	1⅝	1⅞
MalorRl	1	1¼
Mollkrt	29	30
MalAsst	19⅛	19⅞
MaulLP	28½	30
McCorm	13⅝	14⅛
McQuay	10⅞	11½
MidsxW	18⅞	19⅝
MdldCap	6½	7
MidlRes	3	3⅛
MidlBks	26	27
Millipr	30¼	31
MissVlG	19	20
MonlCol	8⅝	8⅞
MoorePd	16	17
MoreRes	2	2⅛
Mastek	20	20½
MatchM	13½	15
MatClub	6⅝	7⅝
Mueller	21	22
NareCo	24½	26
NatGOil	16½	17⅛
NwldRE	13⅞	14⅛
NJNGas	16⅜	16⅝
NielsnA	20⅞	21⅝
NielsnB	21	21½
NoCarGs	11⅞	12⅛
NoEOIun	71¾	72¾
NwtNGs	10½	10⅞
NwstPS	16⅞	17¼
Noxell	17⅞	17⅞
OgilvyM	21⅞	22½
OnFerro	10	11
OtterTP	21¾	22¼
PCAInt	8	8½
PabstB	13	13½
PcGaR	21	21¾
PoulevP	7	7½
PeerMf	8	8¾
PenaEnt	16½	17
Petrollt	44¾	45¾
Pettibon	18⅛	19½
PierceSS	12	12¾
Pinkrtn	26½	27½
PlanHiB	18⅝	19⅛
Plastine	1⅝	2⅛
Possis	3⅛	3⅝
Progrp	1	1⅜
PbSvNC	10⅝	11
PurtBen	19½	20¼
PutOCap	8	8½
Qualinns	4¾	5⅛
RagenPr	7¾	8⅛
Raychm	75	77
Raymnd	21¼	22½
RecgEq	7⅞	8⅛
ReadEx	26	26¾
RobbMy	31	33
Roseton	3¾	4⅛
Rouse	9	9⅛
RusStov	15¼	15¾
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDI	2¾	3
ScrippH	50	53
SecPac	27	27⅜
SelsDelt	11⅛	11⅝
Svcmstr	30⅛	31⅛
Shawmt	31	32
SolidStS	9¾	10¼
SCalWtr	14¾	15⅛
SwGsCp	11	11⅝
SwElSv	15⅝	16½
Standyn	24½	25¼
StdRegs	22	24
StanHP	21¼	22¾
SterlSt	6	6½
StrawCl	28	29½
SuperEl	6⅞	7⅛
TIME DC	5⅛	5⅝
Tampax	32¼	33¼
TecumP	62½	64½
Tennant	29	31
Tiffany	37	39
Tiprary	9⅝	10⅛
TescoCp	7⅜	8
TrnsOcO	18⅛	19⅜
TricoPd	53	56
TrilnOG	4⅞	5⅜
TysonFd	13¼	14⅛
UnMcGll	10⅛	11⅛
USSure	18⅛	19⅛
USTrck	14½	15
UVaBsh	22⅝	23⅛
UpPenP	17¼	18
ValvGas	10⅛	10¾
VanDus	16⅛	17½
VanceSn	4¾	5½
Velcro	8⅝	9
VaNBsn	13½	14½
WshEnr	14¼	14¾
WebbRs	11⅞	12½
Weldtrn	2	2¼
WielnMg	8⅛	9
WellsGa	3	3⅛
WinMig	3⅝	4⅛
WmorC	28¼	29
WoodLal	29	29⅝
WWEng	5⅛	6⅝
WrighlW	5⅞	6¼
ZionUtp	19¼	20½

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10 7/16 - 10 9/16	3⅞ - 3¾	⅛ - ¼	13⅜ - 13⅝	7 - 7⅛
2 M.	10 15/16 - 11 1/16	3 13/16 - 3 15/16	⅛ - ¼	13⅜ - 13⅝	7⅜ - 8
3 M.	10 15/16 - 11 1/16	3⅞ - 4	⅜ - ⅛	13⅛ - 13½	8 - 8⅝
6 M.	11 3/16 - 11 5/16	4⅛ - 4⅜	⅜ - ½	13¼ - 13½	8⅞ - 8⅞
1 Y.	11 3/16 - 11 5/16	4 7/16 - 4 9/16	⅜ - ⅝	13¼ - 13½	9⅛ - 9⅝

International Bonds Traded in Europe
Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	91¾	92¾
Ashland 7½-82	96	97
Australia 8¼-83	94½	95½
Australia 8¼-91	94½	95½
Australia 8¼-92	89	90
BTokyo 7⅝-84	91	92
Barclays 8½-92	90¼	91¼
BCHyd. 7¾-85	90	91
Bell Can 7¾-87	88½	89½
BFCE 8¾-83	96	97
Brazil 9¼-84	95	96
Brit Gas 9-81	97½	98½
BrokenHill 8-85	91	92
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	93¾	94¾
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	91¾	92¾
Charbonas 8⅝-81	96	97
Citvinvest 8¾-84	93	94
Cons Food 7½-91	87½	88½
Conoco 8-86	94¾	95¾
Cutler Ham 8-87	92¼	93¼
EEC 8¼-82	94¾	95¾
EEC 7¾-84	90¾	91¾
ECS 8¾-81	97	98
ECS 8¾-97	90¼	91¼
EIB 8¼-83	93¾	94¾
EIB 8-84	92½	93½
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	92	93
EMI 9¼-89	93	94
Ericsson 8½-89	91¾	92¾
Esso 8-86 nov	97¼	98¼
Eurofima 8½-83	95	96
Fiat 8-82	92¾	93¾
First Chic 7-80	96½	97½
Gotaverken 8½-87	90½	91½
Gould 9¾-83	99½	100¼
GulfWestn 8¼-84	91	92
Hamersley 8½-84	95	96
Home Oil 9½-86	98	99
ICI 8¼-87	91	92
ISE Cndo 9-82	97¾	98¾
I.U.Overseas 9-83	95½	96½
Kidde W. 8½-85	92½	93½
Kockums 8-83	94½	95½
Manitoba 8¾-83	95¼	96¼
Michelin 9¼-86	97¾	98¾
Midld Intl 8¾-86	94	95
Montreal 9¼-83	98	99
NCBoard 8-87	89½	90½
NatWest 9-86	96¾	97¾
NBrunswick 9-83	97½	98½
NBrunswick 8-84	91¼	92¼
NZealand 9¼-82	98¼	99¼
NZealand 8½-83	95¼	96¼
NraKombk 8½-91	92½	93½
Norskhyd 8½-92	90½	91½
Norway 8½-81	96¾	97¾
Occidental 9¾-83	98½	99½
Offsh Mln 8¼-85	91½	92½
Ontario 9-83	97½	98½
OntarioHyd 8-87	89¾	90¾
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	94½	95½
QuebProv 8½-81	96¼	97¼
QuebProv 9-83	96½	97½
Ralston 7½-87	91¾	92¾
SaabScania 8½-89	90	91
S.A.S. 8-85	93¾	94¾
Shell 8-86	94	95
Shell 7½-87	90½	91½
Singer 8¼-87	93½	94½
Stind 8¾-88	97	98
Sweden 8¼-87	91½	92½
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	93¼	94¼
TMay 7¾-87	88½	89½
Textron 7¾-87	89¾	90¾
Transocean 8-86	95	96
Transocean 7½-87	91½	92½
UnOil 7½-87	91½	92½
Utah 8-87	97	98
Vwagen 7¾-87	89	90
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	89¾	90¾

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	73½	75½
Baker 5½-92	104½	106½
Beatrice 6¼-91	102	104
Beatrice 4½-92	85½	87½
Beecham 6¾-92	102	103
Boots 6¾-93	89½	90½
Borden 6¾-91	95½	97½
Borden 5-92	84½	86½
BroadHale 4¾-87	70½	72½
Carnation 4-88	70	
Chevron 5-88	144	
Chrysler 4¾-88	59	
Chrysler 5-88	63	
Coke Btl. 6¾-93	88	
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	122½	
Cumminl 6¼-86	85	
Dartlnd 4¾-87	80½	
EastKodak 4½-86	83½	
Ford 6-86	79	
Ford 5-88	79	
GenElec 4¼-87	79	
GenFoods 4¾-82	89	
Gillette 4¾-82	84	
Gillette 4¾-87	72	
GulfWestn 5-88	84½	
Honneywell 6-86	83½	
ICI 6¾-97	88½	
INA 6-97	86	
ISE 6¾-89	86	
ITT 4½-97	78½	
Jusco 6-92	124½	
Komatsu 7¼-90	145⅝	
Mitsui 7¼-90	115	
MorganJP 4¼-87	90½	
Nabisco 5¼-88	96½	
Owensill 4½-87	98	
PenneyJC 4½-87	74	
RCA 5-88	80	
Revlon 4¾-83	143	
Revlon 4¾-87	123	
Sperry 4¼-88	94	
Squibb 4¼-87	80½	
Texaco 4½-88	74½	
Texas 7½-93	89½	
Tyco 8½-88	98½	
UnCarb 4¾-82	88	
WarnLamb 4½-87	75	
WarnLamb 4¼-88	79½	
Xerox 5-88	74½	

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1968=100

Friday
Previous

هكذا من الاعلى

AMEX Trading Closing Prices February 23

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13⅝	9⅝	AAR	.38	3.1	8	32	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ¼
12	6⅞	APS	.36	3.8	7	33	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	7	AVC				1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
34⅞	17	AVX	.32	1.2	9	11	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅜
7⅜	3¼	AZL			46	24	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
5⅝	4	AZL pf	.48	9.1		2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
10⅜	6½	AbrdMt	.40b	5.3	4	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
17¾	7¾	AcmeU	.30	2.5	13	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Action				2	3	3	3	— ⅛
14⅞	7¼	ActonCp	.24b	2.6	6	15	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
15¼	6⅜	AdamR	.12	1.1	9	17	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	13¼	AdobeO	.20	1.0	20	62	20⅞	20	20⅝	— ⅜
2⅞	1½	AegisCp			5	10	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
18¾	9½	AeroFlo	.30a	2.2	4	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
7⅞	2¼	Aeronca			12	11	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
7½	5⅝	AffiCap	.10e	1.8	6	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
23¾	16¼	AffilPub	.80	3.8	9	6	21	20¾	21	— ⅛
9⅜	6½	AfterSix	.32	4.8	5	11	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
8	3⅞	AlskAir	.20r	4.1	3	95	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	AlboW	.10e	2.1	3	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8½	5	Alcolac	.18	3.1	6	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
8½	2	AllegA wtO				63	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1-16	AllegA wtN				50	3-16	3-16	3-16	
8	5¼	AllianT	.36e	4.5	10	13	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
8¼	1⅞	AlldArt				279	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	4¼	AlmyS	.20e	2.9	6	2	7	7	7	
9¼	3⅞	Alphaln	.10e	1.3	10	32	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	Altamil	.32e	3.3	4	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
2	⅝	AltecCp			28	55	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	5⅝	Altec pf				3	7¼	7	7¼	
19⅞	12	AlterFd	.50	2.9	7	10	17	17	17	
48¾	43	Alcoa pf3.75		8.5		z300	43⅞	43⅛	43⅞	+ ⅜
71½	25⅞	Amdhl	.40	1.1	13	535	38⅞	37	37⅞	— ¾
15	3⅝	AmAgro			8	28	12½	12¼	12¼	— ½
10½	5⅝	AmBilt	.25	3.2		12	8	7⅞	7⅞	
11	7⅛	ABusPd	.40	4.6	7	x8	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
6¼	⅞	AmCapCp				3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	7	AGarPd	.34	4.3	5	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
13⅛	5½	AlntPlcl				22	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
3¾	2¼	Alsraeli	.09e	3.1	2	19	3	2⅞	2⅞	
10⅞	6½	AMzeA	.48	5.9	5	136	8⅛	8	8⅛	
10⅝	6½	AMzeB	.48	5.8	5	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
46⅛	29½	AmMtg			7	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	AMdBld	.40	3.8	11	74	10⅝	10	10½	— ⅛
24¼	8¼	AMatin	.30	2.4	7	309	12⅞	12⅛	12½	
30⅛	22⅜	AmPetf	2.20	7.5	10	10	29½	29⅛	29⅞	— ⅛
14¾	7⅜	APrecs	.40	4.2	7	36	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
12⅜	5⅝	AScIE	.04e	.6		26	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
18¾	12¼	AmSeat	.40	3.0	11	10	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	7⅜	AmTec	.50a	5.6	4	5	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
17¼	7½	AngloC	.18e	1.3	7	39	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
13¾	6⅞	Anken	.44	4.5	6	23	10¼	9⅞	9¾	— ½
7⅞	6⅛	Anthony	.40	5.3	5	93u	7½	7	7½	+ ⅜
14⅞	4⅞	ApldDev			19	117	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	— ⅜
23	13½	AqultCo	.39	1.8	12	26	22½	22	22½	— ¼
10⅜	7	Armin	.12	1.3	7	54	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
10¼	6	ArrowA	.20	2.0	6	11	10⅛	9⅞	10	
13⅞	7⅞	ArrowE	.20r	1.7	5	13	11½	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
14¼	6⅜	Arundel			4	15	8	8	8	+ ⅛
20⅝	8⅜	Asamer	.30	1.9		65	16½	16⅛	16½	— ¼
1⅞	¾	AskInSvc				22	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9¼	6½	Astrex			7	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3¼	1⅜	AtlsCM	.05e	1.6	104	25	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	3½	AtlasCp wt				28	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
31⅞	18⅞	Augat	.44	1.5	15	70	29½	29	29	
4½	2	AutoTrn				6	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
4¼	1⅜	AutmRod				1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
40¼	28⅝	AutoSw	.80a	2.4	11	1	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	+ ¼
8½	4⅛	AVEMC	.30	6.2	6	33	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
25	16⅞	Avondl	1.20	7.1	6	7	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
19¼	7⅞	Aydin			8	80	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅜
		— B—B—B —								
2⅞	11-16	BRT				27	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
6⅛	2⅝	BTU			13	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
34	18⅞	Baldor	.28	1.1	12	22	25	24½	24½	— ½
20¾	15¼	BanFd	1.11e	6.5		4	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
4¼	1¼	Bangor wt				5	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
11½	7	Banistr	.40	4.6	15	8	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	BarcoCa	.12	2.3	24	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13	6½	Barnwl	.20	2.2	129	18	9	9	9	
23½	8	BarryR	.20b	1.0	12	214	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	
9⅝	4	BarthS			10	8	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Bartons			24	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4	2⅝	BaruchF			39	144	4	3½	3½	— ¼
4½	1½	Barwick				12	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	2	BelsctR			9	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
19⅜	10¼	BnfSt A	.40	2.2	6	3	18	18	18	— ¼
20¾	10¼	BnfSt B	.40	2.2	6	1	18½	18½	18½	
5	2½	BergEnt			6	9	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	BergenB	.10e	1.3	6	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
17½	13⅛	BrgB pf1.15		8.1		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
8½	1⅜	BernzO				11	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
3¾	1⅜	Berven				22	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
3½	2	BethCp				3	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
9⅞	3⅛	Beverly			11	119	7¾	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
13⅞	8	BicPen	.48	4.8	8	33	10	10	10	+ ⅛
9⅞	8¼	BigVSp	.24	2.6	6	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
28	16⅞	BinkMf	1b	5.3	6	3	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
25½	9	Blount	.48	2.6	6	3	19	18¾	18¾	
22¼	14⅞	BowVall	.10	.5	24	188	20½	20	20	—1
9	2⅞	Bowmar			34	6	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
24	11¼	Bowne	.48b	2.5	8	7	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
13⅝	5½	BradfdN	.20	2.4	7	611	8½	8	8½	+ ½
5¼	3⅛	Branch	.20	5.9	7	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
22⅛	7¼	Braniff wt				7	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
17½	13	Brascan	1a	5.8	3	541	u17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
18¾	20½	BraunE	1.40	4.6	8	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	3¾	BreezeCp			8	x10	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
17⅞	10⅝	BristBr	.60	3.8	7	7	16	16	16	+ ¼
6	3⅛	BroDart	.20	5.5	7	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
9½	9½	BrooksP	.44	3.1	12	20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
5½	20¼	BrnFA	.96	2.9	11	5	32¾	32⅝	32¾	+ ⅛
6½	20⅝	BrnFB	.96	2.8	11	6	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅛
5	4	BrnF pf	.40	9.4		16	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
7	9½	Buell	.50	4.1	5	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
3¼	1⅞	Burgess				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅛	8⅞	Burnsin	.60	6.0	8	14	10	9¾	10	
		— C—C—C —								
13⅜	10	CK Pet	.16	1.2	35	77	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
4⅞	3⅞	CDI			5	41	8¼	7¾	7¾	
6⅞	6⅜	CHB Fd	.57t	5.7		28	10½	9⅞	10	— ⅜
6½	3⅛	CMI Cp	.05e	1.1	8	7	4⅝	4½	4½	
7¼	10⅜	CRS		2.9	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	11⅝	CSE	1.20	7.3	7	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
7½	3¼	CopleA	.05e	.6	6	19u	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	13	Caldor	.40	2.2	8	45	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
3¾	2⅞	Calcomp			14	177	8¼	7⅝	8	— ¼
5⅝	3	CalLife	.10e	2.4	12	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
5¼	10	CalLi pf	.92	8.2		2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	8⅜	CalLi pf1.10		13.		6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	24	CalPtC	1.60a	5.1	5	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
2½	9⅞	Camco	.20	1.1	9	17	18	17⅞	18	
5¾	3	CaChbA				22	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	6⅛	CdnHomO			20	108	10½	10	10	— ⅜
3⅞	4⅛	CdMarc	.30	3.7	9	36	8¼	8	8	
7⅞	10⅞	CdnMerr			13	53	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
2⅞	13½	CdnOccl	.50a	3.1	14	5	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
3¼	46	CdnSupO			10	11	68½	68⅛	68½	+ ½
3¼	3⅝	CapitlFd	.20	4.6	5	11	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	Caresso			12	42	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
2⅜	24⅛	Carnat	1.20a	4.8	8	588	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	
5⅞	11⅝	CaroEn	1.20	7.7	6	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
	4¼	CarrolDv			11	14	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	13⅞	CastlAM	1b	6.7	5	1	15	15	15	
3⅞	19⅝	CasFd	1.60a	7.9		2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
5½	6⅞	Cavitrn			33	5	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
1¼	1⅝	CelluCft			5	17	2	2	2	+ ⅛
5¾	5½	CentSe	.65	11.		13	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
	3½	CentryF			6	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
9⅛	11¾	Cenvill	1	6.7	5	x14	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
1¼	2⅛	CertifCp			7	5	4	4	4	
1½	11-16	Certron				45	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅝	Cetec	.08	1.7	10	20	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
	6¼	ChadMl	.60	8.6	7	2	7	7	7	— ¼
	1¼	ChampHo				295	2	1⅞	1⅞	
	13⅛	ChartM			6	104	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
	20⅛	ChiRv	1.60a	5.3	14	7	30	30	30	
	15⅝	ChiefDev	1e	3.8	22	42	26⅞	26	26⅛	— ¼
	6⅞	ChildWld			9	4	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
	6¾	ChiltnCp	.28	3.7	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
	12	CircleK	1	6.7	8	20	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
	7	Citation	.56	5.5	6	49	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
	3	Clabir	.14b	3.9	11	14	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
	3⅜	ClarkC	.15e	3.9	5	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	5⅛	Clarostat			8	65	11¼	10¼	11¼	+1⅛
	13⅞	Clausng	1.32	6.2	7	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
	8¾	Clopay	.32	3.4	5	x2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
	2⅝	Cohu	.16e	5.1	9	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	14⅝	Colemn	.80	5.1	6	79	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ½
	9⅛	ColCmI			25	375	13⅞	12⅞	13⅛	— ¼
	6¾	Colwell	.40	5.9	7	12	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
	20⅝	Cominc	2	6.5	9	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ½
	15⅝	ComAll	.40	2.1	7	20	19⅛	19	19⅛	
	13¼	ComAl pf1.60		11.		3	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
	9⅛	ComMtl	.60	3.6	5	46	u16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ¼
	13⅞	Comdlnt			5	85	17⅛	16¼	17⅛	
	1	ComdrCp			32	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
	8¾	Compo	.20	2.1	13	24	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
	1⅛	CompuD			8	41	1⅝	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
	10⅞	Conchm	.80	5.2	5	58	15½	15	15⅝	+ ⅜
	3⅞	ConcrdF			6	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
	8¼	Condec	.30t	3.3	38	56	9	8⅞	9	
	5	ConnrHm			4	41	7⅞	7½	7⅞	— ⅛
	15¼	Conrock	.90a	3.9	7	3	23¼	23	23	— ½
	5¼	ConsOG			875	29	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
	8⅛	ConsRef	.60	6.7	9	2	9	9	9	
	4	ContMtl			6	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	
	¼	ContTel wt				1	¼	¼	¼	
	5¼	Cookin	.20e	3.3	3	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
	12¼	CookP	.60	1.9	14	50	32¼	31½	31¾	+ ½
	2⅝	CoopJr	.10e	2.8		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	13	CoreLb	.28	1.3	15	74	21¾	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅜
	12⅛	Corenco	.80b	5.7	6	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
	13⅝	Cornlius	.80	4.4	9	307	21⅝	17	18	—3⅝
	2	Courtld	.13e	5.9	10	2	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16	+3-16
	1⅛	Cousins wt				11	⅝	⅜	⅜	
	1⅜	CrestFd			6	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
	9½	CrestOil	.24a	2.1	14	32	11⅝	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
	14⅞	Crompt	1.40	5.6	4	6	25⅞	25	25	— ⅞
	23⅛	CrossAT	1	4.2	8	68	24	24	24	— ⅜
	6¾	CrawlM	.50	7.1		1	7	7	7	— ⅛
	20⅞	CwnCP	.60a	1.8	6	107	32½	31	32½	— ⅛
	3½	CrownC	.20	5.2	6	8	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
	9¼	CrutcR	.36	2.4	14	91	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ¼
	14⅞	CrystlO	.60	2.5		141	25	23⅞	23⅞	— ½
	16⅞	CubicCp	.60	3.5	7	54	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
	16¼	Curtice	1.10	6.0	5	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
		— D—D—D —								
	2⅞	DCL			5	27	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
	2⅜	DWG	.49t	16.	9	49	3	2⅞	3	
	6⅜	Damson			25	90	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
	13⅞	Datapd	.30	1.5	9	315	20	19¼	19⅝	— ¼
	8⅜	DayMn	.25e	2.1	20	85	12⅛	11½	12	— ½
	13½	DelLabs	.48	3.2	6	12	15	15	15	
	6	DelhiOil	.05e	.6	31	33	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
	14½	DenTal	.20	1.1	16	80	18⅝	18	18⅞	+1
	21⅛	Depstlr	1.40	6.3	6	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
	8⅜	DevCoA			4	58	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
	20⅝	DevonGp			3	z100	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
	2⅝	Digicon			24	30	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
	14⅝	Dillard	.40	2.2	6	26	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
	13-16	Diodes				56	1⅝	1½	1½	
	1½	DisFab			6	6	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	— ⅛
	10⅞	Documat			11	34	22⅞	21⅜	21⅞	— ⅞
	49½	DomePr			9	241	93	91¼	92¼	
	12¾	Domtar	1.80a	8.5	5	62	21⅜	21¼	21¼	
	9	Dowmy	.40	2.7	4	4	15	15	15	
	16⅞	DrexUt	1.56	8.4		2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
	7	DrFair	.40	4.6	9	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
	13-16	Dunlop	.08r	5.8	6	49	1⅜	1 5-16	1⅜	+1-16
	13	DuplxPd	.80	4.4	5	33	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
	2¼	Dynlctn	.07e	1.8	11	34	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
	12¼	Dyneer	.72	3.6	7	3	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
		— E—E—E —								
	3⅝	EAC	.21e	5.3		1	4	4	4	
	11¼	EarthRes	1	6.1	7	30	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
21½	10⅝	EDO	.50	2.8	8	125	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
13⅜	7⅛	Ehren	.10a	.9	9	21	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	8½	ElcorCp	.20	2.1	8	5	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7¼	3⅝	ElAudD			3	6	4	3⅞	4	
24¼	14⅞	Electrog	1	6.0	8	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
15⅝	8½	ElecEng	.24	2.1	10	5	11¼	11	11¼	
34	23⅛	ElecAm	1.20	4.0	6	3	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ¼
8¼	6⅝	EmrRd			4	10	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
10½	5⅝	EngyRs	.24	3.8	10	4	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
8¼	5	Esoey	.15e	2.1	13	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
17⅛	11¼	EsqRd	.52e	3.2	6	16	16⅜	16	16¼	— ¼
20⅜	13	EvansAr	.40	2.3	9	5	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
8⅞	4½	Exectve			13	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
17⅞	7	Execin	.40t	2.3	16	325	u18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
		— F—F—F —								
10	6⅝	FPA			3	15	9⅞	9⅝	9½	— ¼
9½	3⅝	FSF Ind	.12	2.9		51	4⅛	4	4⅛	
15¼	7⅞	Fabind	.50	3.7	4	39	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
6¾	1½	FairTex			4	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1¼	FairtNob				1	1½	1½	1½	
4⅞	2½	FairmC	.15	5.0	10	4	3	3	3	+ ⅛
16½	7⅛	FamDlr	.36	2.9	8	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
14	7⅛	FayDrg	.20b	2.1	8	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
21	11⅛	FedMort	.60	3.4	8	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
19¼	14¾	FedRl	1.36	8.8	13	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	FedRes			35	153	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
28⅜	18⅝	Felmnt	.20	.8	18	1	26	26	26	— ⅛
16	11	FinGen	.40b	3.1	6	14	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
13⅜	10¼	FinGnA	.40b	3.8		7	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
6¼	3¼	Fstmrk			5	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
19⅜	10	FischrP	1	7.5	12	87	13⅝	12⅞	13⅜	+ ¼
19⅛	15⅛	FitchGE	1.80	9.6	5	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Flage			8	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
11⅛	3⅛	FlanEnl			7	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
41¼	18⅞	FlightSf	.28	.8	17	8	34½	34¼	34½	— ¼
12	5½	FloRck	.21e	2.5	4	15	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
17¼	4⅝	FlowGen			13	39	16⅞	16	16	
16½	10⅝	Flowers	.42	3.8	7	15	11	11	11	
36⅞	18½	FlukeJ	.96t	2.8	13	43	34⅞	34	34⅞	+ ¼
10	5⅞	Foodrm	.50	7.7	4	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
25¼	8⅝	ForestC	.10	.9		7	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	3	ForestLab				4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
7⅞	4¼	FranklnRl			19	33u	7½	7	7	— ⅜
11⅞	5¼	Franks	.32	3.4	7	32	9⅝	9¼	9½	
15⅞	7¾	FriendFr				1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
12½	9½	Friona	.40	3.7	3	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
19⅝	8⅝	FrontA	.20b	1.9	5	26	10¾	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	2¾	FrontA wt				20	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ¼
		— G—G—G —								
6½	1⅝	GIT			10	3	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
10⅛	3¾	GRI	.30	5.0	8	14	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Galaxy	.06t	1.0	3	2	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
16	6¾	Garan	.81e	11.	4	9	7½	7⅜	7½	
28½	8⅛	GatLiet	.40b	2.0	7	7	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Gaylrd	.05e	1.8	4	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
5	2½	GnEmp	.24a	6.6	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	4¼	GenExp				376	6⅝	6	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	2¾	GnHous			3	9	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅝	13⅝	GerbSc	.20	1.1	8	x12	18¼	17¾	18	— ⅜
24⅞	17¾	GiantF	1.20	5.7	5	14	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅞
14⅝	7⅞	GntYell	.50e	4.7	8	111	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
28⅞	18⅝	Glatfltr	1.20	4.2	6	67	28½	28½	28½	
11⅞	6	GlenGer	.16	1.8	5	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
30	12⅞	Glnmr	.72	3.3	7	25	22⅝	22	22	— ⅜
14	7¼	Globeln	.70	6.9	8	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	7¼	Glosser	.40	4.8	5	6	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
6½	3⅜	Gldblatt				4	3⅝	3½	3½	
19½	7⅞	GoldnCyc				36	8	7⅞	8	
44⅞	5¾	GldNugt	.08t	.4	23	340	19¼	17⅞	18⅛	—1⅛
15⅞	7	GoldWH	.64	8.0	4	5	8¼	8	8	— ¼
1⅛	⅝	Goldfield				22	13-16	13-16	13-16	
3⅝	1⅝	GoodLS			3	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	⅝	Gdrich wt				22	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10¼	7¼	GouldT	.88	8.6	10	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
13¼	6¼	GrohMf	.30	3.2	28	36	9¼	9	9¼	+ ½
11½	6	GrandAu	.30	3.6	5	11	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
18⅝	8¼	GrndCtl	.50	4.1	6	14	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅛
19½	8⅝	GranarA			10	22	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
9⅞	5⅝	GIAmind			4	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	GIBasinP			24	151	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
26¼	18⅜	GILkCh	.24	1.0	12	37	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅜
3¾	1¾	Greenmn				25	2⅛	2	2⅛	
7½	5⅞	GREIT	.40	5.7	11	30	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
23⅞	10½	Guilford	.60	3.3	7	27	18⅞	17⅞	18¼	+ ¼
35½	23⅞	GIfCan	1.40	4.1	9	6	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	5	Gulfstrm			7	22	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
		— H—H—H —								
3½	1¼	HalcoPd				1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
15	9¼	HallsM	.80	7.5	4	2	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
8⅛	3⅜	Hamptn			4	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
8	5¼	HanSqRl				10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	1¼	Harvey			4	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅞	Hasbro	.20	3.6	9	14	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
10¾	8⅛	Hasting	.60	6.0	6	5	10⅛	10	10	
9⅝	3½	HlthCh			9	15	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
10⅞	6	HelthM	.22	2.8	5	32	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅜	HeinWer	.39e	5.0	7	12	7¾	7¾	7¾	
6⅞	2½	Heinick	.10	2.4	8	21	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	4⅞	HiGlnc	.03r	.4	8	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	4⅝	HiShear	.20	1.8	7	28	11½	11	11⅛	
9⅛	4⅝	Hlptrnlc	.20	3.4	9	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅜	3⅝	Hofman	.20	4.7	3	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
9¼	5½	HollyCp			10	65	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
40¼	33¼	HomeOA	1.30	3.3	8	28	40¼	39½	39½	— ½
27⅞	21⅞	Hormel	1.48	5.8	5	3	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ¼
16	6⅝	HornHar				17	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
13¼	8½	HospM	.60	6.0	27	1	10	10	10	
7⅝	4⅜	HousRon	.40	6.8	4	14	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
6⅞	3	HouseVl			10	6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
29⅜	13½	HouOM	.80	4.8	8	505	17	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
26	15⅜	HouO pf1.69		8.9		21	19⅝	19	19	— ½
12⅜	6½	HowelC	.40	3.3	10	58	12	11½	12	+ ½
4¼	2⅜	Howell	.15e	5.5	16	4	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
31½	22⅞	HubellA	1.44	5.6	8	4	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	— ⅜
31⅞	22⅞	HubellB	1.44	5.4	8	20	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ½
11⅞	6⅛	HudsnGn			3	15	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
54½	33⅝	HudBO	2	4.0	9	52	50¾	49½	50	— ⅜
15¼	8¼	Huffy	.68	5.8	5	29	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
8½	3¾	HuntH	.16e	3.5	5	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
47¼	24½	HuskyO	1	2.6	8	191	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅜
7⅞	3	Hycel			56	55	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
		— I—I—I —								
5⅞	3½	ICH	.15e	4.3	3	2	3½	3½	3½	
10	6⅞	ICM	.50e	6.3	10	36	8¼	8	8	— ¼
5⅜	3⅝	IFS Ind	.14	3.0	5	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
16⅝	8½	IMC	.20	1.8	3	7	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
1¼	7-16	ITI			8	3	¾	¾	¾	+1-16
8¼	6⅛	ImpCh	.32e	4.1	8	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
17⅛	15-16	ImpGp	.09e	5.5	6	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22⅞	16⅝	ImpOil	1	4.4	9	x106	22⅜	22½	22⅝	
48	38	InPL pf	4	9.8		z70	41	41	41	
3	15-16	InflightSv				3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2¼	1	Inolex				3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
19⅜	7¾	Instron	.30	1.6	9	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
2	⅜	InstrSys			28	183	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
19¾	8¾	InsSy pf.28t		2.5		7	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
12⅛	4	IntegRes			10	10	7	6¾	7	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅞	Intrmk	.15e	1.2	6	x1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
4½	2½	IntBnknt			18	110	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ¼
3½	1¼	IntFdSvc				98	1⅝	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
24¼	15	IntGenl	1.40	6.1	5	20	23	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
10	4½	IntProt	.30	5.1	4	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	6¼	IntSeaw	.60	8.7	4	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2⅜	13-16	IntSirtch				12	⅞	⅞	⅞	
14¼	7⅝	Intplast	.20	2.1	9	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
4½	1¼	InvestFla			1	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
38¼	22⅛	InvDvA	1.28	3.4	12	39	37⅞	37¾	37¾	
9⅞	5¼	InvDvB	.32	3.4	8	54	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
28⅞	15½	Ionics			12	4	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
34½	12¾	IrooBrd	.30	1.0	10	24	29½	29	29	— ½
		— J—J—J —								
7⅝	4¾	Jaclyn	.40b	8.0	6	3	5	5	5	— ⅛
17½	8⅞	Jacobs	.50b	3.7	7	2	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
11⅛	5¾	Jensen	1.40t	16.	5	13	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	Jetronic			10	3	2	2	2	
11¼	5⅛	JohnPd	.36	6.1	10	20	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
4⅛	2¼	JuniperP			40	59	4	4	4	
		— K—K—K —								
4⅞	1¾	Kalsin	3c			104	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10⅛	3½	KapokT				2	5	5	5	
15⅛	7⅝	KavCp	.50	3.5	7	x5	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	7⅝	KenaiCp			6	133	12⅝	11½	11⅞	— ½
12⅝	7⅛	Kenwin	.48a	4.7	5	40	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ¾
7⅝	3⅝	Ketchm	.23t	5.3		1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
7¾	3⅝	Key Co	.20e	4.6	4	12	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
3¼	2⅜	KinArk			8	23	3	2⅞	2⅞	
21¼	17¼	KingRd	.32	1.8	7	5	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
33⅞	15⅝	KirbyEx			8	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
6¾	3⅜	Kit Mfg			4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
6⅛	2½	LSB	.10r	2.5	10	8	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	LaBarge	.06e	3.0	17	24	2	1⅞	2	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅞	LaMaur	.20	3.4	20	45	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	2¼	LaPnt				1	2½	2½	2½	
12¼	8	LQuint	1.08t	12.	13	107	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
6½	1⅛	LafyRad				78	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
10	2½	Landmk			4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8½	3¼	LeePh			18	25	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
15¾	6⅞	LehighP			11	4	14½	14⅜	14½	— ¼
18½	11	LeighPd	.80	4.4	7	6	18¼	18¼	18¼	
8⅞	2⅞	LeisureT			4	22	4⅛	4½	4½	
9¼	5¾	Lightolr	.24	2.7	6	3	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
6¼	3¾	LincAm			5	8	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
5¾	2½	LloydsE				11	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	1¾	Lodge	.08e	2.8	13	22	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
33¼	15½	Lohmn	1.20	4.8	9	14	25	24⅞	25	— ⅛
26¾	6⅜	LoewT wt				228	16¼	15½	16	
19½	9¼	Logicon			10	11	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
20¼	15¼	LoGenS	.96	5.1	6	5	19	19	19	— ⅛
8⅝	3½	LundyEl			7	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4⅞	2⅛	LynchCp			2	13	3½	3½	3½	
3⅞	1⅝	Lynnwear			5	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
		— M—M—M —								
9¾	4⅝	Macks	.20	3.3	5	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
3⅛	½	Macrod			29	97	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
10¾	5	Mrgood				2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
9½	4¾	ManrC	.40	5.7	6	5	7	6⅞	7	
1 3-16	½	Marinda				12	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16	
14¼	8⅝	Marlene	.14e	1.1	5	41	13⅝	13	13	— ½
22⅞	20	Marm pf2.25		11.		13	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	4¼	Marshln				2	5	5	5	— ⅛
26⅛	13	MartPr	.40	3.0	4	10	13⅝	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
17	8½	Masind	.60a	4.8	5	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4	Masters			4	20	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
26¾	11½	MaterRe	.28	1.2	11	11	24	23¼	23¼	—1
21⅞	2¼	Matrix				4	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
5½	2¾	MaulTec	.14	4.7		14	3	3	3	
1 3-16	3-16	McCrory wt				4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6⅞	3⅛	McCulO			27	175	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
6¼	2⅞	McKeon			6	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
22⅜	14⅞	Means	1.20	7.2	7	x79	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅜
13⅞	7⅝	Medalst	.50	5.3	5	5	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
6½	2⅝	MedalnGp			7	8	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
3	1½	MedcoJw			5	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
22⅞	9⅝	Medfield			10	3	21	21	21	
23⅞	13⅝	MediaG	.60	2.8	9	7	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
13½	6¼	Megolnt	.24	2.9	5	87	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
25⅞	13⅛	MEMCo	.90	5.8	7	26	15½	15	15½	+ ⅜
13⅛	7⅞	MercSL	.50	4.9	4	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅞	MetPro	.15	2.0	9	11	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
11½	6⅝	Metex	.40	4.0	8	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
37⅝	20⅝	Melpth	.32	1.0	19	x3	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝	+ ½
4	1⅝	Metrocor				5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	MichGen			9	25	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
8	5	MchSug	.05e	.7		10	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
24⅞	10	MidlGls	.40	2.9	8	4	14	13⅞	14	— ⅛
10⅛	6¼	Miller H			11	10	9½	9½	9½	
5¼	1⅛	MissnIT			26	42	5	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
25¼	13⅞	MitchlE	.12	.6	8	77	21⅞	20⅝	20⅞	— ¼
7⅜	5¾	MonMg	.44	6.8	6	4	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
17½	11	Moog	.40b	2.5	8	7	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
8½	5¾	MtgGth	.63e	7.9	19	6	8⅛	8	8	
9	4½	MortnSh	.32	5.6	4	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅞	MottSM	.16b	1.7	6	1½	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
22	12¾	MtVMll	1a	5.0	4	5	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
11⅞	8¾	MovStr	.52	5.1	5	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅝	Movielab			11	29	3¼	2¾	3¼	+ ⅜
		— N—N—N —								
13	11	NFC	.15	1.3	7	10	11½	11⅜	11½	
18	11	Napco	.20	1.9	7	10	11⅛	d10⅝	10⅝	— ½
7½	4¼	Nardo	.20	3.4	10	11	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
36	15⅝	NatCSS	.32	1.1	13	206	28⅞	28⅛	28¼	— ½
8⅞	5¼	NatEdu	.12e	1.7	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
16½	7	NIHIIE			8	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
4	1⅞	NKinney				34	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
7	2½	NtParog				22	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
12¼	4⅞	NtPatent				244	8¼	7⅝	8¼	
7½	3	NtSpinn	.20	3.3	6	40	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	7¼	NatwHo	.40	2.5	11	468	u15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+1⅜
9¼	3¼	NelsLB	.66t	12.	5	29	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	NesILM	.05e	2.1	6	4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
29⅞	13	NHamp	.80a	3.1	7	1	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
17¾	9	NMxAr	.21t	1.9	23	6	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
11	5⅜	NProc	.55e	8.3	7	40	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
32	18⅝	NYTim	.80	2.9	21	3	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6½	NewbE	.50	7.0	38	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
35¾	19¾	Newcor	1	4.0	6	2	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ½
4⅝	1½	Nexus			8	23	3⅛	3½	3½	
32⅞	15⅝	NiagFSv	.80	3.5	6	5	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
6½	2⅜	Nichols	.02r	.4	6	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
11⅝	3⅛	Nolex				15	4	3⅞	4	
13	7⅛	Norin	.40	4.4	5	12	9⅛	8¾	9	
25	2⅛	Nortek	.04	.4	9	91	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
25⅞	13	NoARoy	.20	1.1	6	12	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
12¼	7⅜	NoCdO			9	14	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
13¼	12⅛	NoestBk	1.04	8.4	6	3	12½	d12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
50	43	NIPS pf4.25		9.7		z30	44	43⅝	44	+1
18¾	9⅛	NuclDta			12	7	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
28⅝	18	Numac	.07t	.3	30	23	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
		— O—O—O —								
4¾	2⅜	OEA	.10e	2.7		2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
17¼	9⅛	Oakwd	.12b	1.2	5	7	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
10¼	7¼	OhArt	.24	3.1	16	5	7⅝	7¾	7¾	
15	11	OhSealy	.84	5.4	9	50	u15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	5⅞	Oilalnd	.40e	5.9	4	x1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
20	13¾	OnLine	.24	1.4	12	58	17⅞	17	17⅛	— ¾
44½	21	OOklep			32	z750	42¾	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅝
14¼	6½	OrioleH	.35e	3.9	3	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
5¼	2½	Ormand				10	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
11	5⅜	OuldrSp	.20	2.1	15	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅞	OversSec				3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	1½	OxfordFl				10	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
9¼	3⅝	OzorkA	.20e	4.1	4	x45	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
		— P—Q —								
18⅞	14⅞	PGEptA	1.50	10.		12	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
15⅝	11	PGEptD	1.25	9.8		6	13¼	12¾	12¾	
15½	12¼	PGEptE	1.25	9.9		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
29½	24⅞	PGEptW	2.57	10.		39	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
26½	21⅞	PGEptV	2.32	9.9		6	23½	23½	23½	
29⅝	24⅝	PGEptT	2.54	9.9		12	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
30⅛	25	PGEptS	2.62	10.		10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ½
13⅝	10⅞	PGEptH	1.12	9.7		8	11½	11½	11½	
24⅞	20⅝	PGEptP	2.05	9.7		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
23	18⅞	PGEptM	1.96	9.7		7	21⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
26	21¾	PGEptL	2.25	10.		4	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
24½	20⅛	PGEptK	2.04	9.7		2	21	21	21	
51	42⅞	PacLt pf4.40		10.		z30	44	44	44	
88	73	PacLt pf7.64		10.		z100	76	76	76	+1⅛
23½	11	PacScie	.32	2.6	7	36	12¼	12⅛	12¼	— ¼
33¼	27¾	PallCp	.52	1.9	13	19	28⅞	28	28	— ⅛
2¼	1¼	PalomrF				27	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3¾	Pantast	.30	6.0	10	23	5	5	5	
30⅜	18½	Parsons	1	5.3	6	20	19	18⅞	18¾	— ⅛
6½	4⅛	PatFosh	.10e	1.9	3	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
9⅝	5⅝	Patagon			5	54	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
11	6	PatoC	2e	21.	4	54	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅜
7⅞	5	PeerTu	.24a	3.4	7	x15	7	7	7	+ ¼
1⅛	⅝	PennDix wt				5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
18¼	12⅛	PenTr	1	7.1	5	8	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
3½	2⅛	PECp	.42t	16.	3	65	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2½	⅝	Pentron			8	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
33⅞	23½	PepBoys	1b	3.5	5	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	10	PeoCom	.48	2.6	8	21	18½	17⅞	18½	+ ⅝
15⅞	8⅛	Perini	.40	3.5	11	x178	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
12¼	6¼	PetroLe			7	46	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2	Phoenix				46	3	2⅞	3	
12	7	PicNPay	.28	2.9	6	13	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
6⅝	1	PioneerS				196	5¼	5⅛	5½	— ¼
7¼	3	PionTx	.20t			6	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7⅞	5½	PitWVa	.56	9.3	7	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
31¾	20	PitDM	1.40	4.5	6	31	31¼	31⅛	31¼	— ⅛
34¾	23¼	Pittway	1.65	5.6	5	13	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅜
24½	17½	PlacrDv	1	4.2	11	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+1¼
9¾	4⅞	Plantind				103	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	4¾	PlyGm	.40b	4.8	4	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
26⅛	17	PneuSc	1	3.9		z50	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
3⅝	⅞	Polaron				6	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
18½	17⅛	PostCp	.50	2.9	8	9	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
17⅝	10⅞	PrairieO			14	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ¼
13½	10½	PrattLmb	1	8.2	7	13	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	4¼	PrattRd	.30	6.3	5	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
28	22⅞	PrenHa	1.36	5.8	9	6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	PresRlA			28	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	6¾	Presley	.62r	6.4	2	29	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
25⅞	4	PrimMt			14	109	13⅝	12⅞	13½	+ ¾
11¼	10⅛	PrpCT	1.23e	11.	9	6	11⅛	11	11	
13⅛	9⅝	ProvGas	.88	8.7	4	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
5⅛	2⅝	PrdRE	.24	4.9		20	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	3⅞	PrudBld	.24	5.8	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
25¾	21⅝	PSPL pf2.34		10.		3	23	23	23	— ⅛
9⅞	7⅛	PulteH	.24	2.9	2	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
12¼	3⅝	PuntaG			8	20	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	Punta pf1.10		10.		14	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
13	6⅞	Purpac	.06e	.7	21	32	9¼	9	9	
		— R—R—R —								
12¼	9¼	RBInd	.24	2.2	8	19	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅛	REDM			5	26	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
2⅜	1⅝	RET				6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
15	8⅛	RHMed	.10e	1.0	6	4	10	10	10	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	RPS			7	5	2	2	2	
4⅛	2	RSC	.10	3.8	15	33	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8¾	5⅛	Ragan	.10e	1.4	11	13	7⅛	6⅞	7	
23½	12¼	RanchEx			5	19	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	
17¼	10⅞	RangrO			46	198	15⅞	15	15⅛	— ⅝
32½	19⅝	Ransbrg	1.20	4.5	7	41	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
4¾	¾	RapAm wt				81	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	RathP				10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
32⅞	13½	Raylnd	.40	2.2	17	20	18½	17¾	18½	+ ⅝
17	14⅜	REInv	1.20	7.2	13	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	10	RtIncT	1.40	12.	6	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	2½	Redlaw	.25e	8.0	12	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	ReevesT			48	371	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8¼	4	RetgTr	.25e	5.1	4	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
12½	8⅛	RegalB	.60	6.7	7	7	9	9	9	
19¼	14⅞	RemAr	1a	6.3	5	28	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
14	5⅝	RepGyp	.40	3.0	5	21	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
25	22	RNY pf2.12		9.1		1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
26⅝	15⅝	ReshCot	.24	1.5	8	37	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
69½	20½	Resrt A			14	7534	47⅝	42¾	43	—1⅝
108	27	Resrt B			23	269	79	69	69½	— ½
7⅛	1⅛	RestAssc			12	19	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
13¼	4⅝	RexNore			26	98	10½	9⅝	10¼	+ ½
8¼	3¼	RibletP	.12	1.8	4	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10¼	5⅞	Richton	.44	6.8	3	7	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
50⅞	25⅞	RileyCo			7	37	35½	34½	35¼	— ½
16¾	8⅝	Robntch				25	12⅝	12¼	12½	— ⅛
8¼	4½	Roblin	.12	2.3	4	13	5¼	5¼	5¼	
40½	23⅝	Rogers	.20	.5	15	13	38½	37⅝	38	— ¼
5	2⅝	RoncoT			4	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	
6⅝	1½	RayPalm			13	21	2⅝	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco			4	29	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6	2½	RBW Cp			13	42	4¼	3⅞	4	— ⅛
19	10⅞	Russell	.48	3.8	5	506	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
33¼	23¼	RustCtt	.40	1.2	16	3	33¾	33¼	33¼	
		— S—S—S —								
5⅞	4	SFM	.20	4.6	6	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
13½	8¼	SGL	.25b	2.7	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
3½	1½	SGSec				16	2¼	2¼	2⅛	
17	13⅝	SGSe pf1.70		12.		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	SSP			8	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
16	9⅛	Salem	.32e	2.7	6	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
3½	1⅞	SCarlo				19	2	2	2	— ⅛
105	91¼	SDgo pf9.84		10.		z50	94½	94½	94½	— ½
26⅜	22	SDgo pf2.47		11.		17	23½	23⅜	23¼	— ¼
29¼	25	SDgo pf2.68		11.		1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
20½	14¾	SFrRE	1.60	8.4	17	1	19	19	19	
1	7-16	SFRE wt				13	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
23⅝	18⅜	SanJW	1.60	7.8	10	1	20½	20½	20½	
14¾	5	Sandgte	.40	3.0	6	19	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	— ¾
10⅝	6½	SoundrL	.30	3.2	7	108	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
9¼	5⅛	ScheibE	.56	9.7	14	7	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
4⅞	2⅛	Schiller			8	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3½	Schrodr	.16	4.4	10	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	SciMgt	.10	3.3	8	7	3	3	3	— ⅛
37½	20¼	SciAtla	.20	.6	16	52	36½	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅝
36⅛	25¾	Scope	.50	1.4	8	2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
22½	12¼	SbdAM	.40	2.1	3	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
9¾	3⅝	Sealctro			5	89	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
3⅝	⅞	Seaport			14	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	Searsind				5	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
15⅝	7	SeasnAll	.20	1.4	21	227	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
4⅞	2½	SecMtg				11	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅞	6⅛	Selas	.36	4.7	5	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3	15-16	SeligAsc			13	7	1½	1½	1½	
8	5⅛	Semtch	.20b	3.3	14	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
8¼	4¾	Srvisco	.36	5.9	5	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
6⅝	2⅝	Servo				2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
24⅞	11⅝	Sharon	1	4.2	5	15	24⅛	23⅞	23¾	
8¼	5⅛	Shawin	.50b	9.1	6	36	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
8¼	2½	ShelfrR			5	6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
41	22	ShenanO				12	40½	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅜
6	3⅛	Shopwell			12	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
42½	19	Showbt	1	4.6	8	51	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅜
17	8	Sitco	.56	3.6	7	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9	Sigma	.40	2.8	7	12	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
11	4⅛	Sikes A	.20e	2.4	6	2	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
15¼	10¼	Siloinc	.30	2.6	4	2	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
6	3¾	SimcoS	.25b	5.9	7	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
13⅝	10½	SimFins	.80	6.3	7	3	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	1¾	Solitron			17	25	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
11½	5	SorgPap			4	8	10	10	10	
13½	6⅞	Soundsn	.40	4.8	4	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
13⅝	10⅝	SCEd pf1.08		9.3		2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	11⅞	SCEd pf1.19		9.6		6	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
18	13	SCEd pf1.45		9.2		1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
19¼	16	SCEd pf1.30		6.6		3	u19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
27¼	20⅝	SCEd pf2.30		9.4		4	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
26½	22¼	SCEd pf2.21		9.3		10	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
11	7⅛	SwFlaBk	.50	6.6	6	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15	7¾	SwGFin	.40a	2.9	8	119	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
16½	12½	Sparlek	.30e	2.0	11	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
13½	6⅛	Spector	.20e	2.5	3	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	2	SpedOP	.14r	2.7	18	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
6⅝	3	Spencer	.16	3.6	5	10	4½	4½	4½	
23¼	6½	StaffrdL			8	5	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¼
12⅝	6	StaMell			14	244	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
26	19¾	StProd	1.40	5.5	6	6	25½	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅜
31⅜	20½	StdShr	.60t	2.4	8	12	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅜
13⅝	4⅞	Stange	.20	2.5	9	21	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
7⅜	3¾	Stanwd			4	114	5	5	5	
13⅝	9⅛	StarSup	.80	6.5	4	x1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
26⅞	16	StepnCh	.80	4.6	7	x16	17½	17⅛	17½	
1⅛	⅜	SterlBcp wt				8	⅞	13-16	13-16	—1-16
2¼	⅞	SterlEl			6	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10	6⅛	StrutW	.30b	3.5	12	37	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅞	SueAnn	.24e	8.0	14	1	3	3	3	
2¼	⅞	Summit			8	5	1½	1½	1½	
5½	3⅛	SunCtyI	.25	6.7		x11	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
17½	7	Sunair	.50r	3.1	11	14	16	16	16	
22⅞	12½	Sundnc	.16b	.8	22	300	21½	20¼	21	+ ¾
8⅝	5⅝	Sunshjr	.36	6.0	5	5	6	6	6	
19⅞	13	SupFdS	.40	2.6	7	4	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅜
19⅛	8⅛	Suplnd	.25	1.8	7	77	15	14	14⅛	— ¾
28¼	20½	Supron	.30	1.1	17	x19	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
11¾	4⅞	Susqueh			4	35	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅞	3½	Synlov			33	32	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
38⅞	21⅝	Syntex	.90	2.6	11	310	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
33½	19½	SyscoCp	.56	1.8	9	8	31¼	31	31¼	+ ¼
23¼	10⅝	SystEng			13	18	14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
		— T—T—T —								
13¼	6⅛	TEC	.40	6.0	8	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅜	TFI			9	2	2	2	2	
16⅞	8⅝	TabPd	.20	1.6	8	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
5⅞	4	Talleyln wt				3	4	4	4	— ⅛
14¼	8⅝	TandB	1e	10.	5	3	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
14⅛	7¼	Tannet	.28	3.1	4	17	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
16⅞	11⅛	Tasty	1.20b	9.2	9	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
3¼	1¼	TechSym			11	65	2	1⅞	1⅞	
9⅝	3¼	TechOp			7	16	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
4¾	2⅛	TechTp	.07r	2.2	7	44	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
38	16	TelonR			73	56	35⅞	35⅛	35¼	— ⅛
21⅞	9½	Telscl	.60	3.6	14	10	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
6	1½	Tenno				25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4½	9-16	Tenneco wt				89	9-16	d ½	½	—1-16
3¾	1⅜	Tensor			13	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
30½	14½	Teradyn			8	31	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
10⅞	4⅝	TerraC	.40	5.3	58	164	7½	6⅞	7½	+1
15⅝	7¼	TetraT			20	10	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
16⅝	7⅝	TexlAir	.16	1.3	10	88	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
25¼	13¾	Textron wt				2	14¼	14¼	14¼	—2¼
4	2⅜	Thorofar			6	5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	13¼	Thriftm	.80	4.6	4	3	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
7	2⅞	Tidwell			4	18	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
50	39½	TolEd pf4.25		11.		z100	40½	40¼	40¼	— ¾
107½	92	TolEdpf	10	11.		z10	94	94	94	—3½
14¼	6⅝	ToppsG	.28	2.9	5	73	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
17½	10⅞	TorInCp	.80	5.0	7	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
18¼	8⅞	TotlPet	.20	1.2	14	215	17	16½	16½	— ¼
10⅞	3	TotPet wt				44	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅛	2	TownCtry			9	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
7¼	2⅝	TransLux	.05e	1.0	7	9	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	7¾	TransOil	.05e	.6	9	52	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	Tredwy	.20	4.0	12	8	5	5	5	— ⅛
10	7	TriSM	.60	7.5	4	1	8	8	8	
18⅜	7⅛	TrioCp	.15	1.1	8	56	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
21⅛	3 1-16	TuboM				471	16½	15⅛	15½	—1⅛
6½	3⅛	TwinFr	.15	3.5	6	14	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
		— U—U—U —								
4½	2⅜	UIP	.24	6.2	6	14	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
4	1⅞	UNA	.20	5.2	4	19	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅞	URS	.34	5.2	7	11	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
10⅝	4⅝	Unimax			7	33	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
7¼	6⅞	Unimax pf				3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	8½	UnGasA	.74	8.7	7	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
16	9¼	UAirPd	.64	4.9	8	8	13	12⅝	13	+ ¼
3½	1½	UnFoods			7	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3½	2⅛	UNatCp				12	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
6	5	URepInv	.32e	6.1	15	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
17¼	10⅛	USBcpT	.65r	4.2	13	14	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
17⅛	9⅝	USFltr	.32	2.9	7	240	11¼	11	11⅛	
11	7¾	UnRltT	.81e	9.0	11	19	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
¼	1-16	UnRltT wt				21	1-16	1-16	1-16	—1-16
4⅝	2⅛	USRdium				10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6	3⅝	UnivClg	.05	.9	5	3	5⅝	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
16½	10⅛	UnivRs	.32	2.2	10	31	14½	14⅛	14¼	— ⅜
		— V—V—V —								
14⅜	7½	Valle's	.81t	9.8	8	14	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
16⅝	11	Valmac	.80	5.2	6	38	15⅝	15½	15½	
9¼	5⅛	Valspar	.36	4.6	8	12	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅜
2⅜	2	ValueL	.06e	2.4		2	2⅝	2½	2½	
4¾	1½	Verit			4	43	2¼	1⅞	2	— ⅜
10¼	4¼	Vernitrn	.10	1.5	7	72	6⅝	6⅜	6½	— ¼
8½	1¼	Vertiple			6	14	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
4	1½	Vesely			96	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7¾	1¼	VintageE			4	6	4	3⅞	4	
12¾	4⅞	Vishay			10	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
7	3¼	VisualG	.16	3.0	8	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4	2⅛	Vol Mer	.12e	4.2	8	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
18¼	10	Voplex	.52	4.2	5	24	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
		— W—W—W —								
6	2⅝	WTC	.10	2.6	22	31	3⅞	3½	3⅝	+ ⅜
10¼	6⅛	Wackht	.40b	5.4	7	7	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
3½	1⅞	WadelEq				3	3	3	3	
18½	10⅛	Wainoco			13	59	17⅜	16½	16¾	— ½
27¾	20⅝	Walco	.80	3.7	5	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅝	WallcS	.28	3.6	9	71	8½	7¾	7⅞	— ⅜
37¼	12¼	Wang	.06	.2	19	28	33½	33¼	33¼	— ½
34⅞	10⅝	Wang B	.16	.5	18	26	31⅜	31½	31½	— ⅛
17¾	7	Wards Co	.20	1.6	4	13	12½	12½	12½	
23⅞	4⅛	WarnC pf	.05	.4		38	13	12¾	12½	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅛	WshHm			23	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
26⅜	23⅛	WshPost	.36	1.5	8	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
25½	20⅝	WRIT	1.96	8.6	13	5	22⅞	22½	22⅝	+ ½
7½	4⅝	Watsco	.30	5.3	8	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
12½	5⅝	WeldTuA	.07r	.7		34	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅜	Wellco	.25	5.0	17	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
35⅜	19⅝	Wstburn	1a	3.2	5	138	32½	31	31	—1⅜
19½	10⅝	WstFin	.48	2.9	3	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
8⅝	3⅜	Whippny	.20	5.0		14	4	4	4	
8⅝	4¼	WhitCbl	.40	8.0	6	6	5	5	5	
7⅞	3⅝	Whitehall			6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7-32	1-64	Whittakr wt				179	1-32	1-64	1-32	
8½	2	Wichita			11	11	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	
14	8⅝	Wmhous	.50	3.9	6	36	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
4	2½	WilsnB	.30	10.		3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
16¼	9⅝	Wincorp	.40	2.8	19	20	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
9⅝	6⅝	Winkim	.40	4.3	8	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
3⅝	2	WolfHB			18	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13¾	12	Wdstrm	.60	5.0	5	11	12¼	12	12	
9⅛	4¾	WkWear	.36	6.7	5	x1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
15⅞	8⅛	Wrathr	.10e	.7	39	17	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
1 7-16	¼	WrightH				111	1 1-16	1	1 1-16	
26½	14⅝	Wynnln	.40	2.5	7	4	24⅝	24	24	
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.3	8	7	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
		— X—Y—Z —								
17	11⅛	ZeroCp	.44	2.9	8	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
17½	8⅝	Zimmer	.36	3.5	3	24	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
67036	Abitibi	$19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
350	Acklands	$16½	16	16½	+ ½
7200	Agnico E	$7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
400	Agra Ind A	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
25188	Alta Gas A	$17⅞	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
100	Algo Cent	$19	19	19	
8976	Am Bonzo	$22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
2725	Andres W A	$14	13⅞	13¾	
90	Argus C pr	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
5200	Atco A	$19⅞	19¼	19½	— ¼
14510	BP Can	$24⅛	23¾	23¾	— ½
23648	Bank N S	$24⅝	24	24⅛	— ⅛
100	Block Bros	$7	7	7	— ⅛
17450	Bralor Res	$10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
43815	Bramalea	$17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
4125	Brenda M	$17⅝	17¼	17⅜	— ¼
8740	BCFP	$21	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
1394	BC Phone	$17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
8870	Brunswk	$7⅛	7	7⅛	
900	Budd Auto	$9	9	9	
100	CAE A	$21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
27240	Cad Frv	$10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
16394	Cal Pow A	$40½	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
7550	Camflo	$14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
2130	C Nor West	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
400	C Pakrs C	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
3300	Can Perm	$18⅛	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
1314	Can Trust A	$25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
100	C Tung	$21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
1000	Cdn Cel	$9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
19025	Cl Bk Com	$28¼	28	28¼	— ⅛

Tokyo Exchange

February 23, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	351	Matsu E. Wks	561
Canon	529	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	132
Dai Nip. Print	544	Mitsubi Corp.	422
Fuji Bank	338	Mitsui Co.	297
Fuji Photo	669	Mitsukoshi	540
Hitachi	298	Nippon Elec.	286
Honda Motor	481	Sharp	470
C. Itoh	253	Sony Corp	1,700
Japan Air L.	2,950	Sumitomo Bank	335
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,170	Taisho Marine	237
Kao Soap	630	Takeda	510
Kirin Brewery	454	Teijin	141
Komatsu	348	Tokyo Marine	496
Kubota	288	Toray	189
Matsu El. Ind.	683	Toyota	861

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices February 23, 1979

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
3315	Cdn Tire A	$28¾	28	28	
750	C Utilties	$17	17	17	
100	Canbra	415	415	415	— 5
400	Candel Oil	$38	37½	37½	— ½
8800	Cassiar	$10¼	10	10	— ⅛
10700	Celanese	$5	490	495	
9315	C Holiday I	$9¾	9¾	9¾	
14800	Con Distrb	$10⅝	10¼	10¼	
10823	Cons Gas	$19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
6200	Con Fardy	335	330	330	— 5
2300	Conwest	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
36570	Craigmt	$6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
3900	Crush Intl	$11½	11¼	11¼	
28415	Cyprus	$14⅞	13⅞	14⅝	+ ⅜
6715	Czar Res	$7⅛	7	7	
20100	Daon Dev	$10½	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
200	Daon A	$7⅛	7	7	
15492	Denison	$22½	22¼	22⅜	— ¼
1100	Dicknsn	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
750	D Bridge	$31¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
2500	Dofasco A	$31¼	31	31	— ½
400	Dom Store	$18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
600	Du Pont	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
66020	Dylex L A	$15⅝	14¾	15⅝	+ ¼
4020	East Mal	178	173	178	+ 3
1500	Electhom A	460	455	455	
600	Emco	$9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
23850	Falcon C	$8⅝	7⅝	8	— ⅛
4363	Fibre Nik A	$40⅝	40½	40⅝	+ ⅛
2600	Fed Ind A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1000	Francana	$9⅝	9¾	9¾	
1500	Fraser A	$14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
3637	G M Res	435	430	430	— 5
1600	G Distrb w	278	275	275	— 3
7700	Gibraltar	$8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
100	Goodyear	$19	19	19	+ ⅛
40500	Graft G	$40¼	40	40¼	+ 1
170400	Granduc	176	143	169	+47
200	Gt Oil Sds	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
675	GL Forest	$46½	46½	46½	— ¼
11225	Greyhnd	$20	19⅞	20	
1000	H Group A	400	400	400	—10
2816	Hard Crp A	385	375	375	—10
2400	Harlequin	$14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
1550	Hawker A	$10⅛	10	10	
1193	Hayes D	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
429118	H Bay Co	$23	22⅜	22⅜	+ ¼
9545	IAC	$17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
2400	Indal	$14	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
1210	Inland Gas	$11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2000	Int Mogul	$6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ¼
5315	Int Pipe A	$17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
40	Inv Grp A	$12	12	12	— ⅛
2966	Ivaco A	$14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
4600	Jannock	$23	23	23	+ ¼
16475	Kaiser Re	$17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
7150	Kam Kotia	460	450	450	— 5
100	Kelsey H	$24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
7878	Kerr A A	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
5397	Labatt A	$21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
55	Lab Min	$40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
7300	Lacana	$6⅞	6½	6¾	
2895	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5½	5½	
301	LL Lac	290	290	290	
240	Lob Co A	475	475	475	+10
1451	Lob Co B	455	435	445	+ 5
400	Loeb M	$9½	9½	9½	
800	MICC	$10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
127	Mclan H A	$19½	19½	19½	— ½
9820	MB Ltd	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
6175	Matami A	$19⅛	18⅞	19	
9105	Molson A	$25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
650	Molson B	$23	23	23	
6630	Moore	$35½	35	35½	+ ⅜
33578	Murphy	$17⅞	16	16	—1¾
45	Nat Trust	$23	22¼	23	+ ¾
23907	Noranda A	$43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
36623	Norcen	$18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
30100	NTecm B w	$22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
1300	Nowsco W	$25	24⅞	25	— ⅛
31027	Oakwood P	$5⅝	5⅜	5¼	+ ⅛
9500	Ocelot B	$14¼	14⅛	14¼	
3755	Oshawa A	$8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
7815	Page Pet	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
6200	Pamour A	$7⅛	7	7⅛	
16850	PanCan P	$44⅛	44	44	
215	Patino N V	$21½	21	21½	+ 1
16350	Pembina	$9	8¾	9	
13	Petrofina	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
1975	Pine Point	$29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
14100	Place G	266	257	262	
20870	Placer	$29⅛	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
3675	Ram	$10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
1400	Redpath A	$14⅝	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
2700	Rd Stenhs A	$8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
9203	Reichhold	$11	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
16010	Revnu Prp	150	147	147	+ 1
1100	Roman	$30¾	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅝
250	Rothman	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
47446	Sceptre	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
11250	Scotts A	$10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅜
4018	Shell Can	$17¼	17	17⅛	
5657	Sherritt A	$10¼	10	10	— ¼
50	Sigma	$41	41	41	— ½
3605	Simpsons	240	240	240	
1940	Simpsn S A	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
5714	Slater Stl	$16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ¼
200	Southm	$27	27	27	
100	St Brodcst	$12¾	12¾	12¾	
26457	Stelco A	$28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
3300	Steep R	385	375	385	+ 5
750	Talcorp A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
100	Tara	$14½	14½	14½	
2680	Teck Cor A	$13⅞	13	13⅞	+ ⅛
10842	Teck Cor B	$13½	13¼	13¼	
1641	Tex Can	$51½	51½	51½	+ ¼
4560	Thom N A	$16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
8404	Tor Dm Bk	$22¼	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
1147	Torstar B	$17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
1755	Traders A	$16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
4835	Trns Mt A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
8550	TrCan PL	$18¾	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
9965	UGas A	$10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
4550	Union Oil	$24½	24¼	24¼	
1300	U Keno	$11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
1550	U Siscoe	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
810	Un Carbid	$20½	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
100	Van Der	425	425	425	—10
4972	Verstl Cor	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2700	Vestgron	$14¼	14⅛	14¼	
250	Weldwod	$21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
5600	West Mine	$6¼	6	6	— ¼
13702	Weston	$23	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
200	Woodwd A	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
3300	Yk Bear	$6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛

Total sales 5,720,872 shares

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Closing Prices February 23, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
22478	Bnk Mont	$25¼	25⅛	25⅛	
42600	Basic Res	$6½	5⅞	6	— ¼
3050	Con Bath	$13¼	12⅞	13	+ ¼
3200	FCA Int	300	296	300	+5
251	Imasco	$39¾	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
3000	MntTrst	$20½	20½	20½	
1300	RollandA	$9	9	9	+ ¼
120	RollandB	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
5386	Royal Bk	$40⅝	40½	40⅝	+ ⅛
900	Steinbrg A	$25	25	25	

Total sales 741,765 shares.

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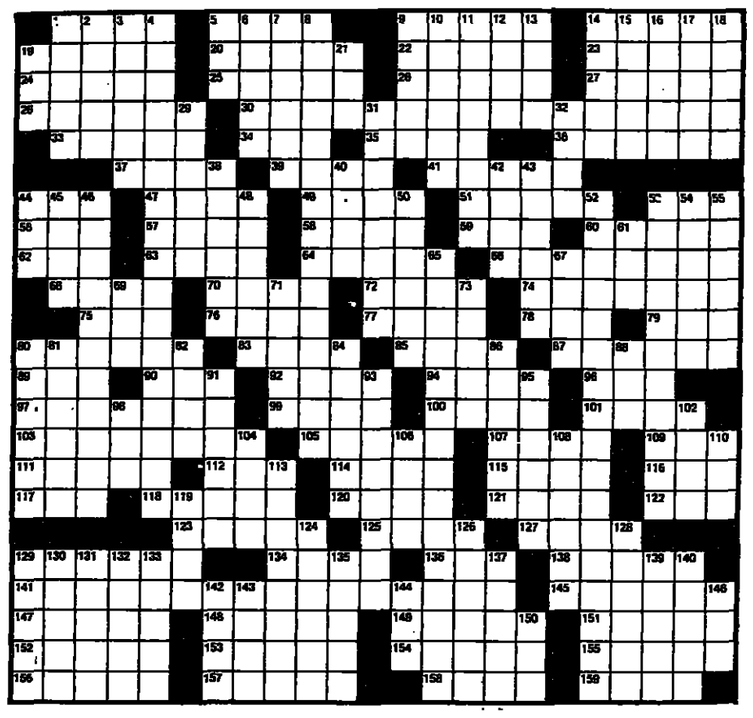
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Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Command Performance By James and Phyllis Barrick



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1 Chagall
5 Throat-clearing sound
9 Bam!
14 Quick bread
19 Stair post
20 "Olympia" painter
22 Do a gardening job
23 Weight unit
24 Former mil. educ. program
25 Ruhr city
26 Histrion
27 Cant
28 With 30 Across, sports fan's imperative
30 See 28 Across
33 Albanians' neighbors
34 Thread: Comb. form
35 Check
36 Aphrodite's beloved
37 Stone paving block
39 Exploit
41 Voltaire was one
44 Spotlight
47 Part of speech
49 Yellow water flag
51 Tough alloy
53 Heart
56 Enjoin
57 "Camino ——".
58 Child in a casa
59 Dry, as wine
60 Sidestep
62 Chip's sister
63 Org. formed in 1844
64 Valuable shell
66 Skinks and geckos
68 Moslem leader
70 Formerly formerly
72 Bridge expert
74 Famed choreographer
75 W.W. II initials
76 Fir or pine board
77 Geometer's term
78 Oxford measure
79 What the dr. ordered
80 Condition
83 Greek colonnade
85 "—— that touch liquor . . ."
87 Madrileño's coin
89 Score standard
90 Recent: Comb. form
92 Relative
94 Dueling blade
96 For, to Fabius
97 Left undone
99 Foch of films
100 Formal wear
101 Keddah
103 Brought to light
105 Twilled fabric
107 Noun suffix
109 Looked for clams
111 Fragrant resin
112 Use a straw
114 Instigate
115 Build
116 Macaw of Brazil
117 Neighbor of Isr.
118 Kind of drip
120 Australian parrot
121 Game piece
122 Ferrer or Allen
123 Starchy foodstuff
125 Melville opus
127 Couple
129 Property
134 Hardy heroine
136 Vessel for an adm.
138 Kitchen item
141 With 145 Across, bride's imperative
145 See 141 Across
147 Essence
148 Rose: Comb. form
149 Exchange premiums
151 Himalayan apparitions
152 Card game
153 Rod of baseball
154 Very soft and liquid
155 What spread-eagleists do
156 Room for jugs, linens, etc.
157 Mme. de ——
158 Indigency
159 Applies

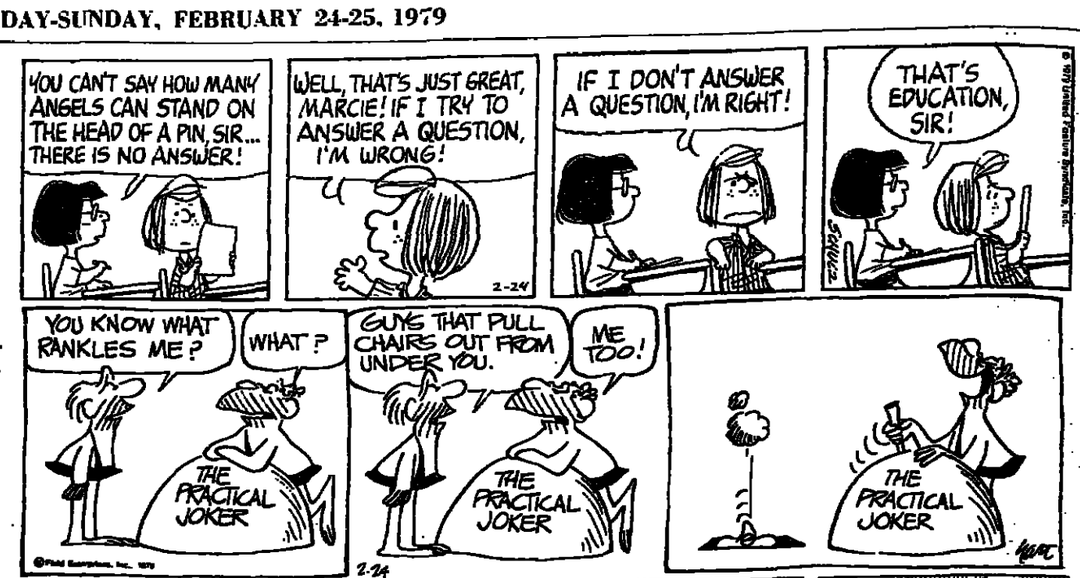
DOWN

1 Western scenery
2 Vigilant
3 Alludes
4 Cragsman's imperative
5 Soul, in Savoie
6 Wears
7 Occurred as a consequence
8 Cardinals' imperative
9 Outburst
10 Prom flower
11 Kitten's quality
12 Peak
13 ". . . —— perfumed sea": Poe
14 Cooking direction
15 Lading
16 Harmonium
17 Ruth's mother-in-law
18 Diminutive suffixes
19 Acorn
21 Potent compound
29 Value
31 Certain numbers
32 Advanced
38 Went over carefully
40 Sevareid
42 Road of yore
43 Withdraw
44 Arab garment
45 Branches
46 Dust bowler's imperative
48 Tantaras
50 Fabric with a lustrous finish
52 Hostess's imperative
53 Queen's imperative
54 Short poem
55 Mignonette
61 Clock numerals
65 WAC colonel's imperative
67 Coop sound
69 Counselor: Abbr
71 Archfiend
73 One of the Marx Brothers
80 Ascus contents
81 In a docile way
82 Blind, in falconry
84 Toughen
86 Peninsula in Alaska
88 Patriotic org.
91 Black Sea port
93 Moslem's hat
95 Thalia, Clio et al.
98 Pro ——
102 Unadulterated
104 Watch part
106 Microbe
108 Celebrated tenor
110 Colleen, colloquially
113 Excess
119 Helper: Abbr.
124 River in the Carolinas
126 Songbird
128 Inhibits
129 Wide open
130 Goat antelope
131 Feed a fire
132 Hard red wheat
133 Pathetic
135 Glower
137 Gave light
139 Plutarch work, for short
140 Sends forth
142 Grampuses
143 Demonstrative
144 Former Mideast initials
146 Compass pt.
150 One of the Chaplins

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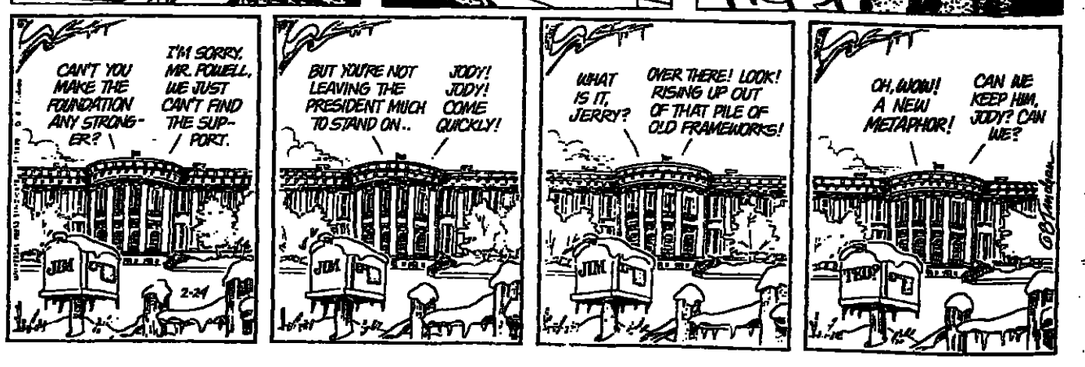
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ALGARVE	15	59	Fair	MADRID	9	48	Fair
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Overcast	MIAMI	24	75	Cloudy
ANKARA	2	36	Cloudy	MILAN	4	39	Mist
ATHENS	7	45	Overcast	MONTREAL	0	32	Cloudy
BEIRUT	14	57	Showers	MOSCOW	—2	28	Fair
BELGRADE	3	37	Mist	MUNICH	0	32	Snow
BERLIN	—4	25	Snow	NEW YORK	5	41	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	3	37	Mist	NICE	7	45	Overcast
BUCHAREST	—4	25	Snow	OSLO	—3	27	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	4	39	Fair	PARIS	5	41	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	63	Fair	PRAGUE	1	34	Snow
COPENHAGEN	—2	28	Mist	ROME	9	48	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Fair	SOFIA	—2	28	Mist
DUBLIN	6	43	Fair	STOCKHOLM	—2	28	Mist
EDINBURGH	8	46	Fair	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	8	46	Mist	TEL AVIV	17	63	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	1	34	Snow	TOKYO	8	46	Rain
GENEVA	1	34	Snow	TUNIS	14	57	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—9	16	Snow	VIENNA	4	39	Fair
ISTANBUL	1	34	Cloudy	WARSAW	—3	27	Fair
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Fair	WASHINGTON	6	43	Cloudy
LISBON	12	54	Fair	ZURICH	—1	30	Snow
LONDON	7	45	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

SS-GB
By Len Deighton. Alfred A. Knopf. 344 pp. $9.95.

NIGHTINGALE
By Eric Pace. Random House. 247 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IT IS by now practically impossible to read a Len Deighton thriller without imagining Michael Caine in the inevitable movie. "The Ipcress File" and "Funeral in Berlin" add up to a sort of prefabricated reality, or what Roland Barthes would call "an image repertoire," consisting mostly of Caine's cold eyes in dark places.

Caine's name this time isn't Harry Palmer; it is Douglas Archer. And he isn't a spy; he is a superintendent at Scotland Yard. Len Deighton's preoccupation with World War II — he is writing a series of nonfiction books on the subject — has led him to imagine a German victory over England in 1941, a Wehrmacht occupation army, the king locked up in the Tower of London, and the SS in charge of Scotland Yard.

Power Struggle

Things are bad, but life goes on, and so does the taking of life, and Archer's business is to solve murders. In the course of trying to solve one involving a scientist, he finds himself mixed up in a power struggle between the SS and the Wehrmacht. He is the target of assassins from the British underground resistance who resent his "collaboration" with the enemy. He is knee-deep in a high-level conspiracy to rescue the king and get him to neutral America. Meanwhile, the Germans are working on an atom bomb and there is a ravishing female reporter . . .

As is usual with Deighton, there are as many twists as there are betrayals. As usual, too, most of the women end up dead. Like "Ipcress" and "Funeral," "SS-GB" is not without class animus, although Archer went to better schools than Harry Palmer did. Unlike "Ipcress" and "Funeral," "SS-GB" is reasonably straightforward as narrative. When it descends into farce — and it does so twice, digging up the bones of Karl Marx to celebrate German-Soviet Friendship Week and leaving a comatose king in a wheelchair on the sidewalk outside a men's club — it is grim about it. The final surprise is something more than mere cleverness.

What especially distinguishes "SS-GB," however, is its gritty atmosphere, the shadows of defeat on every page. Yes, we think, this is what martial law would feel like; this is the way the Germans would have behaved; this is how rationing and the black market and curfews and detention camps would work; this is the contempt for ourselves that we would experience. The plausibility chills. And by allowing the Nazis to be just as complicated and ambivalent as Douglas Archer, Deighton treats us as if we were grown-ups, in spite of the fact that we're reading a thriller.

Two of them, in fact. It is the bad luck of Eric Pace that he should have written a thriller set in Iran that doesn't once mention the word "ayatollah," and that only once refers, glancingly, to "right-wing Islamic dissidents." Pace, like the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency, assumed that the shah would stick around at least until "Nightingale" was published. This mistaken assumption meant that Pace — who has reported prize-winningly for The New York Times from Tehran, Beirut, Cairo, Saigon and other vacation spots — had to go back to Iran even as his book was at the bindery.

The villains in "Nightingale" are left-wingers and mercenaries who connive to steal the crown jewels of the Persian Empire, worth about $3 billion, give or take a stray pearl. They also threaten to blow up Persepolis unless the usual demands are met, including an oil deal with, and a helicopter ride to, the Soviet Union. Kidnapping, blackmail and Kurds also put in an appearance.

The heroes, sort of, are a 37-year-old American jewelry salesman named Harry, a quartz-hearted prostitute from Buffalo, named Gail, a major in the Imperial Iranian Air Force named Tabasi and a pair of Israeli-made submachine guns named Uzi. The shah, emphatically, is not a hero. Nor is the American ambassador. And Michael Caine will never play the part of Harry the salesman, because Harry is more like the rest of us, muddled, fearful, intermittently decent and worried about his child.

Hocus-Pocus

If one regrets the vanishing act of the shah, the only good reason I can think of for doing so is that it injures Pace in his timeliness. After two previous attempts — "Saberlegs" and "Any War Will Do" — he is very good at thrilling. The heist itself is a splendid piece of plumbing and hocus-pocus. The meditations of the American ambassador and the machinations of the Central Intelligence Agency operative bespeak eavesdropping. The grubby details of Tehran night-life cool the cockles of the heart. The siege of Persepolis excites.

And we are reminded that Persepolis was the imperial city of an empire that stretched from Libya to Pakistan; that Darius started it and Xerxes, who subdued Athens, lived there; that Alexander the Great burned most of it down; that we are dealing with 2,500 years, and most of us until recently had never heard of an ayatollah, to our shame. By an odd coincidence, history spared us the might-have-been of "SS-GB" and overwhelmed the once-was of "Nightingale."

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

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— (d) Conbar SF 671.00
— (d) Grobar SF 563.00
— (d) Stockbar SF 706.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF 16.13
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF 3.84
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $ 8.77

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $ 5.38
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust $ 0.95
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.92

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 17.97
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 10.75
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $ 27.09

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses SF 306.50
— (d) Canasec SF 406.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 61.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 84.50
— (d) Emergia-Valor SF 71.50
— (d) Ussec SF 402.00
— (d) Europa-Valor SF 112.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Cancentra DM 19.80
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 65.00

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 24.65
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr. $61.94
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 21.88
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 54.09
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $ 14.25

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A £ 3.70
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £ 9.29
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £ 16.34

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $ 51.82
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$ 9.97
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 13.25
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 7.85

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $82.88
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $ 17.37

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 430,GENEVA 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF342.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 204.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.82

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Portes Sw. R Esf SF 1,318.00
— (r) Securisvisa SF 980.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor SF 314.50
— (d) Intervalor SF 69.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF 295.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 248.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Selec SF 64.75
— (d) Universal Fund SF 72.59

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF 19.75
— (d) Bond Invest SF 59.75
— (d) Convert-Invest SF 65.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF 116.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF 183.75
— (d) Globinvest SF 53.75
— (d) Pacific Invest SF 72.75
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF 256.00
— (d) Sofit South Afr Sh SF 143.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est SF 210.50

UNION INVESTMENT,Frankfurt
— (d) Atlanticfonds DM 11.35
— (d) Eurocafonds DM 25.85
— (d) Unifonds DM 17.30
— (d) Unirenta DM 38.15
— (d) Unispecial I DM 60.15

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $7.13
(r) Arab Finance I.P. $ 1,451.95
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.35
(w) Austral. Select Fd $ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr $ 125.00
(w) CAMIT $ 9.86
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $ 12.47
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,373.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund $ 183.17
(w) Citadel Fund $ 2.90
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd $ 982.94
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $7.71
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $14.58
(w) D.G.C. $ 46.47
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $ 0.12
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $ 15.89
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $18.01
(d) Europe Obligations LF 1,123.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 4,209.51
(w) First Intern'l Fund $ 191.84
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 1,491.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 56.92
(d) Fondital $ 11.83
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins DM 40.33
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $ 0.29
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 6.86
(w) Hausemann Hldgs. NV $ 269.01
(i) H.O.J.T. Hobef $ 30.42
(d) Icofund $ 11.31
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $ 108.13
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 110.70
(d) Interfund S.A. $ 10.17
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 151.97
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $ 23.04
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 4.52
(d) Investa DWS DM 36.20
(r) Invest Atlantiques $ 53.77
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $ 9.45
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $8.43
(w) Japan Selection Fund $65.45
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 44.43
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,982.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $ 12.31
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $ 36.90
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold $ 46.24
(w) Luxfund $ 26.25
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $10.94
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $ 0.66
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $ 1.78
(w) Nippon Fund $ 19.51
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $ 5.13
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $ 5.14
(w) N.A.M.F. $ 65.81
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $ 29.85
(d) Renta Fund LF 1,905.00
(d) Rentinvest LF 822.00
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 69.10
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $ 14.89
( ) Share Realty N.V. $ 15.51
( ) Share International N.V. $ 4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 95.80
(w) Soros Fund $ 580.39
(w) Talent Global Fund $ 11.32
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $ 47.76
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $ 65.55
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 25.85
(r) Unilife Assurance D'Secs $ 0.97
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $ 3.01
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $ 104.57
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd $ 10.73
(w) Western Growth Fund $ 7.60
(d) World Equity Grth Fd $ 4,581.70
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $ 11.74
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 69.10
(w) Worldwide Special $ 5,433.59

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ' — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Other prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; "" — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; ⊕ — ⊖ - Redemat price - Ex-Coupon.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ALECK CIAA HEIR SNS
COLLAR SUSIE ONCE AWE
TOMATO TRANS TROD TIR
SYMBOLIST DANDRUFF
SHEP PRAIRIEDOGS ERES
TELIC OTC AGE RTNS
URANUS SUNDAYS FUR
MONGBEL ERODE DUTIES
NEAT AGL CONTENTS
ACCURSED HELLO OVOID
BLOOD CURIOUSER NELLS
CLUNG AITYOU DEMOCRAT
DOGSEARS TSP KAPH
WHOOPS BAIRDS NROCEME
ONE SASSOON SPOILIA
STAS CUL ROE SLIPS
ATAM CANINETOOTH OAST
DOGTIRED OVERSHOES
ALLE PASO DIXIE ORSINO
NIN SNAG ETATS PLATES
ODD EERS AMT ELATE

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SAREE

CANYF

TRIMAN

MORLAN



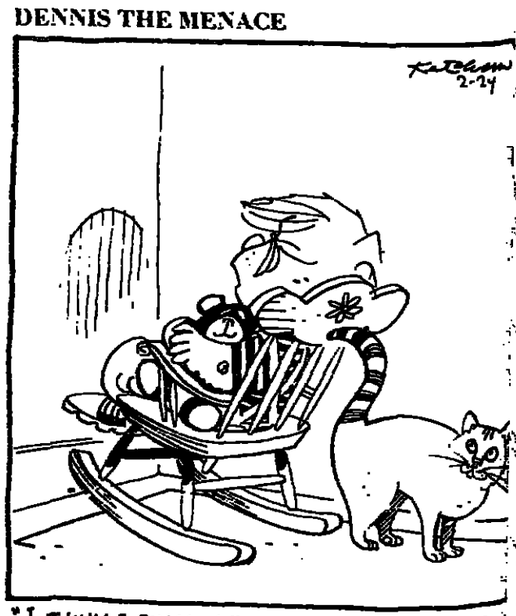
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ERUPT BEIGE MARMOT GATHER
Answer: "It's sheer excellence — that places me first!" — "ME-RIT"

DENNIS THE MENACE



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A Country Boy Who Works Hard

Perkins: The Student of Football

By Gerald Eskenazi

EW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT) — He enjoyed ing himself "just a country boy from Mississi" as he reveled yesterday in his new role as ch of the Giants, but Ray Perkins perhaps ealed a truer side after the news conference broken up and he was headed for the executsuite.

he elevator stopped and the word PLAZA ted up on an elevator button. "Is this it, the h-zer?" he asked. "I mean plah-zuh," he ckly added with a grin. "I'm in New York v."

When people who know Walter Ray Perkins are asked about him, they invariably rerk how much of his time is spent at studying tball.

he Jets' quarterback, Richard Todd, used to ow to Perkins in spring practice when Todd a freshman at Alabama and Perkins was a iver for the Baltimore Colts.

He worked out harder than anyone I ever ," Todd recalled from Birmingham, Ala. "He ld run for more than an hour. He'd jog a e bit, then he'd tell me to throw him passes, n he'd run some more."

Todd remembers Perkins as intense even off field. "He's always got his mind on ething," the quarterback said.

Family Life Subordinated

Perkins, who is 37, has gone through life id that he has missed something in the films, se celluloid replays of practices and games und which his career has revolved. His life h his family has been pushed into the backund.

I don't remember taking a vacation," he said. But he remembered that "there was a week once in Toledo Bend, that's in a corner of Louisiana and Texas."

Even when pressed, Perkins cannot answer why he works so hard and when the habit began. He is a middle child, born on Nov. 6, 1941, in Mount Olive, Miss. And just where is that? "You ever been in the middle of nowhere?" he asks, "five miles from your neighbor?"

But he calls his hometown Petal, Miss., one of several places where his father, a carpenter, had taken the family.

Perkins remembers his high school athletic career in Petal. "I didn't try out for basketball at first," the 6-foot, 188-pounder said. "It took guts to play basketball. I had skinny legs and was afraid to go on the court in those short pants and show my legs."

If he was shy about his legs, no one knew it. Indeed, confidence has been his hallmark. It is part of the reason the Giants' president, Wellington Mara, approved Perkins.

"Professionalism," Mara said. "I don't have all the answers, but I have all the questions to ask him, and he answered them."

Likes a Leader

George Young, who as general manager preceded Perkins to the Giants by nine days, liked the way Perkins left a solid job with a solid team (the New England Patriots) to "move 3,000 miles to San Diego to better himself."

"I always liked a man who leads the troops," Young said, "rather than one who watches the battle fro m on top of a hill."

Perkins survived an early battle shortly after going to Alabama, where his coach was Paul (Bear) Bryant. On a Thursday in spring practice, Perkins got knocked on his head. Two days later the same thing happened. When he woke up in the hospital, three holes had been drilled in his skull to relieve the pressure.

So he sat out a year, but only technically. He began catching passes as a receiver in workouts (he had gone to college as a fullback) and Bryant was impressed. When Perkins resumed playing, with Joe Namath as his quarterback, he became an all-American receiver.

"He worked hard all his life," Bryant said yesterday. "I'm not very bright, but I think you could see then he'd be a coach. I liked his attitude. He doesn't say, 'Sic 'em,' he says, 'Let's go.' "

Praise From Roommate

His roommate in five years with the Baltimore Colts was David Lee, the punter, who remembered the intensity with which Perkins viewed films.

"He not only had knowledge of the men who were covering him," Lee said, "but he studied who was covering the other receivers."

A knee injury ended Perkins's pro career. He joined Mississippi State in 1973 as coach of receivers, and then was hired by the Patriots the next year for the same job. Last season, he left the comfort of a winning club to run the offense, and quarterbacks, at San Diego.

They used to say at San Diego that Perkins was up so early that there was frost on his windshield. He was in the office by 6:30 in the morning — even after the team would play a game in the East and arrive back on the Coast at midnight.

Didn't this bother his wife, Carolyn, or his two sons? "I don't know," he replied. "I don't see her that often."



United Press International

Ray Perkins scans Giants Stadium in East Rutherford, N.J., after being named coach of the National Football League team.

Players, Owners In No Hurry for Baseball Talks

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT) — Baseball's basic agreement expires next Dec. 31. This is the contract governing all employer-employee relations except for the pension plan, which expires March 31, 1980. The forthcoming season, then, will be the last under existing agreements.

In recent years the game's traditional routine has been interrupted twice because of the laggardly pace of collective bargaining. Once the players called a strike that delayed the season's opening. Once the owners locked players out of the training camps. In view of that record, you'd think that owners, players, fans, umpires, league presidents, the commissioner and Seymour Siwoff, the baseball statitician, would be happy to see negotiations on new agreements start as soon as possible.

However, neither the players nor the owners are in any great sweat to begin bargaining.

"In the past," Marvin Miller, head of the players' union, said, "our position has been 'the sooner the better.' If we did get started in the summer the bargaining just marked time. Sometimes the lack of progress built up a sense of frustration that didn't improve the climate around the bargaining table. Maybe this sort of bargaining needs a deadline.

"The players will start preparing in spring training. I'll visit the camps talking to all 26 clubs, and request that the player reps hold meetings to get proposals from the players. Then our executive board will meet at the All-Star Game in July where we'll try to put everything together. In theory, we could be ready to start bargaining after that."

Unanswerable Question

Ray Grebey, the owners' director of player relations, was asked what he considered a desirable time to open negotiations. "I can't answer that," he said, "because the Players' Association — here, I'll read it to you. Under date of Jan. 11, Marvin Miller announced, 'At an appropriate, mutually agreeable time, negotiations will start.' "

Grebe was told of the timetable outlined by Miller. "He hasn't told me they'll be ready to negotiate in July," he said. "I'd hope an appropriate, mutually agreeable time could be fixed in private discussion between his office and this office before I read a date in the paper."

Grebe's refusal to bargain through the press or even suggest a date offers a striking contrast to the behavior of his employers. At least half of the owners, not to mention Bowie Kuhn, have been negotiating for a year or more through the press, on the air and in public speeches. Probably the most articulate and possibly the least consistent has been Kuhn, the commissioner.

Last April in Atlanta he warned that with a small group of teams signing the best of the free agents at outlandish figures, the free-agent system would destroy baseball's competitive balance.

In August he told the American Bar Association, "Baseball's competitive balance has not been hurt by the free-agent system. Many of us feared that there would be an adverse effect on teams' competitive balance but I see no clear evidence of that." He added that "baseball attendance is up 30 percent, and free agency is a factor."

At baseball's December meetings in Orlando, Fla., he foresaw "an elite group of teams" dominating and damaging the business. Again and again this party line has been parroted by Jim Fetzer of Detroit, Charlie Finley of Oakland, Gussie Busch of St. Louis, Calvin Griffith of Minnesota or some other owner, and from time to time similar views are expressed in newspapers and on the air. Where there is no attribution, it is not always difficult to guess at the identity of the source.

The central themes are that the rich clubs are outbidding rivals for all the top players and sending costs up to ruinous levels, and that many teams are headed for financial disaster. The fact that neither is the truth does not seem to be a consideration.

"Big Spenders May Turn Baseball Into Survival of the Fattest," a recent headline in the Los Angeles Times shouted. "Before Sanity Prevails, One Insider Says, 'Some Clubs Could Be Lost.' "

Grebey's Argument

The story quoted Ray Grebey thus: "I have a very, very strong concern about the general level of [salary] compensation and its overall rate of escalation. It's abnormal and the situation is grave. I don't want to take money out of anyone's pocket but it [salary escalation] has to be slowed. Sixty percent of the operating revenue now goes to player payroll and development. And if you ask me if some clubs are going to have a hard time surviving, my answer is an unqualified yes."

On Tuesday Grebey said he meant that "sixty cents of every dollar the major leagues spend goes for employee compensation and benefits." He said this referred to all employees, including coaches, managers, grounds-keepers, ushers, ticket sellers, gate attendants, security forces, trainers, office help, umpires, league officials and the commissioner.

"That's 60 cents of every dollar spent," he said. "If it were figured against operating revenue it would be more than 60 percent, because the teams are losing money." He said he could show figures to prove this but he would not cite them over the telephone.

Poor Bowie Kuhn. With attendance and gate receipts at an all-time high, exciting pennant races with more teams in contention than ever before, a shimmering galaxy of stars like Pete Rose, Rod Carew, Ron Guidry, Jim Rice, Dave Parker, George Foster, Tom Seaver, Jim Palmer and Reggie Jackson, and rising Nielsen ratings commanding fresh millions from television, Bowie has gone along thinking baseball never had it so good. Fool's paradise.

While Keeping His Game in Shape

Stockton Succeeds as Golf's Public-Relations Man



Dave Stockton

By John S. Radosta

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23 (NYT) — Dave Stockton, one of the frontrunners yesterday in the opening round of the Los Angeles open, is a better-than-average golf pro. He has won 11 tournaments since he joined the PGA Tour in 1964, including two Professional Golfers' Association championships. He is one of the 19 men on the tour who have topped $1 million in official winnings.

The 37-year-old Californian also happens to be doing one of the best possible public-relations jobs for the tour. He wins friends for pro golf because he likes people and has fun relating to them.

Away from the golf course Stockton is an enthusiastic big-game hunter and he keeps busy recruiting young athletes for the University of Southern California golf team. Stockton is a Trojan alumnus, Class of 1964.

"Other than Notre Dame, we're about the most obnoxious alumni around," Stockton said yesterday afternoon after shooting a 69 and standing three strokes behind Lanny Wadkins, two behind Lon Hinkle and one shot back of Kermit Zarley and Hale Irwin.

Stockton was asked how he has come to be one of the most popular representatives of the tour.

"It's not how you do it," he answered, "but how you like people. I enjoy people. In my recruiting for USC I encourage students to major in business, speech and public-relations courses. They are as much a part of golf as hitting the ball."

Stockton's milieu is the one-day business outing — he played 31 of them last year and he expects to play at least that many this season. Not that his outside golf comes free; he earns well over $100,000 in fees from three companies that engage him to play golf with business executives who are customers of those companies.

A typical Stockton week will include a business outing on Monday in Chicago and another on Tuesday in Washington. Then he will play in a regular pro-am on Wednesday in, say, Philadelphia and play the four days of the Philadelphia tournament.

"A business outing," Stockton explained, "can take in anywhere from 30 to 100 business executives. I start with a clinic of an hour to an hour and a half. Then, on the golf course, I try to play at least one hole with every foursome out there. I want to be able to say that I helped every one in some way, with a putt, a stance, a grip, backswing and so on.

"I want to see more professionals take this route. They know what it means to three-putt from 50 feet, and that helps them relate to a businessman who three-putts or leaves the ball in a bunker. And the businessman appreciates that. It's the kind of thing that makes friends for the golf tour."

Yesterday, Stockton had an experience like no other in his 15 years on the tour. On the par-4 18th hole, his second shot was embedded in rain-softened mud on a slope beside the green. A PGA official ruled he was entitled to relief by dropping a ball over his shoulder. He also told Stockton that if the ball rolled down the slope to the green, he could play his next shot from the putting surface.

Stockton dropped the ball and, sure enough, it rolled onto the green, about 50 feet from the cup.

"Even though it was an official ruling, in my mind I couldn't accept it," Stockton said. "I've never dropped a ball onto a green."

He proceeded to take three putts for bogey.

Stockton plays hard and he enjoys the chance to relax. Next week he will join a group of 20 men in Colorado to hunt elk and mule deer in an area now under 12 feet of snow.

With help and advice from Tom Weiskopf, the most accomplished big-game hunter on the tour, Stockton has already bagged a Stone sheep, one of the four major big-game sheep.

By arranging his golf schedule to end in September, Stockton gives himself plenty of time for hunting in the winter.

"I'm a nervous type and well motivated," Stockton said. "I work so hard that I need to relax, to get a chance to think and to poke fun at myself."

Even on the golf course he does not mind directing some humor at himself. He is a short hitter — his drives are usually 250 to 255 yards — and he makes jokes about being outdriven by 20 to 30 yards by his playing partners. When he carded a birdie 3 on the 467-yard second hole yesterday, he said: "For me that was an eagle."

Stockton came out of USC in 1964, went straight to the pro-golf tour and won his first tournament in 1967. He won his first PGA championship in 1970.

He won his second in 1976, and last season won $65,016, gaining 46th place on the money list.

First Black Coach at Major College

effries Faces Challenge at Wichita State

ICHITA, Kan., Feb 23 (AP) — ie Jeffries encountered some ted questions at Wichita State versity before accepting the job he first black head football h within a major conference.

'hat would be your response, he asked, to those who say having ack coach would mean an all-k team? Or, could you successrecruit white student-athletes?

ne questions came from the hing search committee at the ouri Valley Conference school, rom the street.

Jone of this sidewalk talk had e up," said the athletic director, Bredehoft. "They were brought by the search committee only ake the candidate aware such iries could become a reality.

he manner of how they were ered was of no influence on committee. Its kind of disapting in this day and age that would have to come up. But we d them because it was subject er that may have to be faced

e 40-year-old Jeffries said that urned interview offers from predominantly white NCAA ion IA schools because he ted their sincerity.

'Waste of Time'

ve had several offers to be inwed at IA schools but I ed from people I happened to around these campuses that s an affirmative action type of to interview black coaches to y some kind of criteria," he

thout naming the schools, Jefsaid he did not attend the iews. "It would have been a of their time and mine," he

feries was appointed to the ita State post in late Decem-After six weeks of selecting a ing staff and recruiting his rop of junior college players, id that he believed his situawould not create undue diffi-

feel it will put a lot of extra pressure on me," said Jeffries, who left a successful post at South Carolina State College, where his teams were 50-13-4 during his six-year coaching tenure.

"A lot of people will be watching the newspapers, some who may not know Wichita State that well. But now they know there's a unique situation in the athletic program and they'll probably watch those scores."

Jeffries must turn around a lackluster program that resulted in the firing of his predecessor, and establish a winning tradition at a school that has had one winning season in the past 14 years.

Bredehoft is counting on him to repeat the magic he brought to South Carolina State. After going 1-9 the year before his arrival, the team was transformed by Jeffries into a 7-3-1 winner during his first year, 1973.

"If anyone can bring Wichita State back to the program they want, he can do it," said Coach Rudy Hubbard of Florida A & M, a black who was another of the finalists for the Wichita State job.

Jeffries' race may put pressure on him, Hubbard said, "but I think a guy like Coach Jeffries has a tendency to put more pressure on himself than any other body or group of people could put on him."

Another point that affirmed his belief in the sincerity of Wichita State's offer was that the school had previously considered hiring a black head coach. John Merritt, coach at Tennessee State, was a candidate about five years ago.

Bredehoft signed Jeffries to a four-year contract that was said to pay about $41,500 a year.

Bredehoft said that depite Wichita's location, in a predominantly white conservative state, Jeffries' race might work to his advantage.

"I think it gives him a very definite leg up," he said, "the fact that many of your top student-athletes throughout the country are black."

Jeffries said that he is not looking for any ratio of black to white players, noting: "We believe it will work itself out." He said he had visited the families of both black and white recruits and had been accepted well.

"I don't think that nowadays people really consider the racial part that much," he said. "If we happen to miss a player because of my being a black coach, there'll be just as many families that won't mind their sons playing under a black coach, so I think that will balance out."

There have been other black head coaches at major universities, but none in the large-school class, Division IA, said Ron Stratten, assistant enforcement director of the NCAA. Stratten was the first black to coach at a predominantly white school when he took the Portland (Ore.) State University head job in 1972.

Washington Upsets UCLA

SEATTLE, Feb. 23 (UPI) — Stan Walker hit a 17-foot jump shot with three seconds left last night to lead Washington to a stunning victory over top-ranked UCLA, 69-68.

Washington did not trail UCLA until Brad Holland sank two free throws with 15 seconds left to give the Bruins a 68-67 lead. But Walker, who scored 14 points for the night on 7-11 from the field, sank the jumper in the closing seconds to beat the Bruins.

A final shot by Holland at the buzzer fell short.

It was the Bruins' fourth loss this season. Washington is 11-13 overall.

Norton, Shavers Set 12-Rounder For Las Vegas

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Feb. 23 (UPI) — Ken Norton and Earnie Shavers did some verbal sparring yesterday during the announcement of their 12-round World Boxing Council heavyweight elimination fight set for Las Vegas, Nev., March 23.

After the announcement, Shavers said: "This is such a good fight, I almost want to be in the audience."

Norton interrupted to say: "By the third round, you may well be in the audience."

Shavers then retorted: "I respect Norton. All my mental problems are gone. I can't see the fight going more than three or four rounds. Anything I can hit, I can knock out. A loss would set me back at least a year and I can't afford that at the age of 34."

The main event on the card at the Las Vegas Hilton is a 15-round title bout between Larry Holmes, the WBC heavyweight champion, and Ossie Ocasio. The winner of the Norton-Shavers fight is supposed to get a shot at the winner of the Holmes-Ocasio bout.

BA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
ston	39	19	.672	—
lphia	33	23	.589	5
sey	29	28	.509	9½
k	24	34	.414	15
	23	37	.403	16

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
aho	36	25	.590	—
	33	26	.559	2
	32	29	.525	4
ıd	25	35	.417	10½
	23	37	.383	12½
eans	19	43	.306	17½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
City	38	22	.633	—
	32	29	.532	6
ee	26	36	.419	13
	25	35	.417	13
	22	37	.373	15½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	37	22	.627	—
	36	24	.600	1½
eles	36	24	.600	1½
	29	29	.500	7½
so	30	31	.492	8
State	28	33	.459	10

Thursday's Results

ıd 111, Kansas City 107
120, Washington 110



Associated Press

Irene Epple flies over a mogul en route to victory in the U.S. Downhill Championships at Lake Placid. Watching, at far right, is Franz Klammer, the current Olympic men's downhill champion.

Ferstl and Epple Win at Lake Placid

W. Germans Take U.S. Downhill Titles

From Wire Dispatches

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 23 — Sepp Ferstl today became the second West German in two days to win a U.S. skiing title as he captured the men's downhill at the National Alpine Championships.

Yesterday, Irene Epple won the women's downhill race.

Ferstl, who won a World Cup downhill in January at Kitzbuehl, Austria, and Epple, were just two of many Europeans here to get an early preview of the 1980 Olympic downhill course.

"I think this downhill is very, very fast," Ferstl said. "I had trouble with some of the curves [at the top], and the man-made snow is very different."

Karl Anderson, the defending U.S. downhill champion, was second. Ferstl had a time of 1 minute, 43.43 seconds over the 3,028-meter course, and Anderson, an American, clocked 1:43.78. Canada's Steve Podborski was third in 1:44.40.

Yesterday, the 21-year-old Epple skied the 2,694-meter course in 1 minute, 40.62 seconds to defeat Cindy Nelson, the defending national champion, by 19 hundredths of a second. But Nelson, the 22-year-old star from Lutsen, Minn., still helped the United States gain the combined title for the second consecutive year. She captured the National Alpine slalom title earlier in the month at Copper Mountain in Colorado.

"I did all right except for the fourth gate," Epple said. "It was really fast on the top, that's for sure."

Epple, who has captured two German national downhill titles during her skiing career, said her run over the Olympic course was marred by a late turn on the fourth control gate. She is ranked second in the World Cup downhill standings and third overall.

Holly Flanders, a promising 20-year-old American, finished only .34 hundredths of a second behind Nelson to gain third place. She posted a time of 1:41.15 over the 2694 meter course.

A field of 50 women and 100 men competed in the downhill championships, in which entrants from Canada, France, West Germany, Britain and the United States participated. The skiers will remain here to prepare for World Cup races next weekend.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
NY Islanders	37	16	10	84	262	153
NY Rangers	32	19	6	70	241	198
Atlanta	32	22	5	69	237	202
Philadelphia	25	19	13	63	185	177

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	23	25	10	56	178	203
Vancouver	19	31	9	47	174	223
St. Louis	13	39	8	34	175	264
Colorado	12	39	8	32	161	249

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	40	10	8	88	249	139
Los Angeles	25	26	8	58	210	212
Pittsburgh	24	25	8	56	197	212
Washington	18	32	9	45	200	251
Detroit	13	31	14	40	183	223

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	33	16	10	76	234	185
Toronto	24	23	11	59	188	183
Buffalo	23	23	11	57	184	186
Minnesota	23	26	8	54	191	189

Thursday's Results

N.Y. Islanders 6, St. Louis 1
Montreal 12, Pittsburgh 0
Chicago 4, Buffalo 2
Vancouver 3, Colorado 0

Giants Awarded Rights to Bordley, Angels Penalized

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (UPI) — The baseball commissioner, Bowie Kuhn, has awarded the rights to pitcher Bill Bordley to the San Francisco Giants and further penalized the California Angels, who were accused of tampering with the left-hander.

Bordley, who was drafted by the Cincinnati Reds as the first choice in the secondary phase of the January draft of free agent amateurs, said that he was only interested in playing for a West Coast club. The Angels then stepped in and were found guilty of tampering.

The Angels are being fined and will lose one or more future amateur draft choices yet to be determined. Since the Reds were deprived of their right to negotiate with Bordley free of interference from the Angels, the commissioner also ruled that the draft choice or choices to be taken from California be awarded to the Reds and that a special draft be instituted for Bordley.

Bordley was allowed to name five clubs for which he would like to play. After he selected Kansas City, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, San Francisco and Seattle, a special drawing was held and the Giants earned the right to negotiate with Bordley.

In the event that the Giants cannot sign him, the former University of Southern California star once again would be eligible in the secondary phase of the June amateur free-agent draft.

Ranked No. 1 in the U.S., Scott Remains Unknown

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT) — On the track, the curly blond hair and soft blue eyes seem angelic, giving him the look of a choir boy. But Len Miller, his coach, says that Steve Scott is more squirrel than Sunday-school singer.

"He's a hell-raiser," Miller said recently. "Steve is an example of the notion that you can't judge a book by its cover."

Steve Scott is the miler nobody knows. Ranked No. 1 in the United States, he has won National Collegiate titles, has run 3 minutes 52.9 seconds outdoors (last summer) and set an U.S. indoor record (3:54.1) last weekend in San Diego behind Eamonn Coghlan's world-best 3:52.6. Yet, at the Amateur Athletic Union indoor championships here, the 22-year-old Scott may be looked upon as just another face alongside those of Filbert Bayi, Wilson Waigwa and Niall O'Shaughnessy at Madison Square Garden.

"I believe that Steve could go to the Olympics, win a silver medal and still be unknown," Craig Masback, another of Scott's mile rivals, said earlier this week. "In any other country, he would be a national hero."

Impressive Credentials

Not since Jim Ryun and Marty Liquori has an American emerged with the credentials and consistency that Scott has brought to the mile. In six invitation miles this winter, the 6-foot-1-inch, 160-pound Californian has broken the four-minute barrier three times, won twice, and finished second three times. His times have been no slower than 4:01.6.

"Steve is better than he's ever been," said Miller, the coach at the University of California at Irvine. "It's been very gratifying to see him become more consistent and faster."

Recognition, or lack of it, remains unimportant to Scott. "I've noticed it," he said. "In the past, others have gotten it for less than what I've done, but I've had my share."

One reason for Scott's relative anonymity has been his preference for outdoor competition. "I don't place a high value on indoor running," he conceded, echoing the West Coast training philosophy. "It's a fun time for running."

Late Breaker

Unlike Ryun and Liquori, who were sub-four-minute milers in high school, Scott did not break four minutes for the first time until his junior year at Irvine. In high school, he ran the 440 and 880.

Now, a 10-mile workout at a six-minute mile pace is considered "social mileage" for Scott, who was graduated last June but still trains at the school. He ran a marathon several years ago and finished in 2 hours 32 minutes.

But the biggest difference between Scott and other American milers may be his instincts. Scott is more athlete than pure runner, and his training program includes weight-lifting sessions twice a week.

"He could have been a starting defensive halfback or quarterback in football," Miller said. "I've seen him throw a football on a clothesline 60 to 70 yards. He very rarely plays golf but still shoots in the low 90s, and when he horses around with the javelin, he can throw 200 to 230 feet."

College Basketball

East
Albany 76, Binghamton 62

South
Auburn 73, Georgia 68
Georgia Tech 79, Memphis St. 63
LSU 86, Alabama 66
Miss. St. 68, Miss. 64
S. Miss. 94, Tulane 80
Tenn. 87, Florida 73

Midwest
Indiana 64, Iowa 62
Michigan St. 73, Purdue 67
Minn. 73, Northwestern 71 (ot)
N. Michigan 85, Akron 64
Ohio St. 73, Illinois 55
Wisconsin 66, Michigan 65

Southwest
N. Texas 90, Illinois St. 87
Oklahoma 58A 80, Phillips 79

West
Brigham Young 78, Wyoming 73
St. Mary's 96, Portland 87
USC 71, Washington St. 69
Utah 72, Colorado St. 63
Washington 69, UCLA 68

Art Buchwald

How Washington Coped With Snow

WASHINGTON — Last Monday, as you probably saw on television, Washington had its biggest snowstorm in 50-odd years. For people who live in Chicago or Dubuque or Helena, Mont., it may not have seemed like much snow. Would you believe 24 inches? All right, so you're laughing, but two feet of snow in Washington is equal to six feet in Nebraska, particularly if you include the snowdrifts.



Buchwald

It so happens that since we're the capital of the United States we consider ourselves immune from snow and therefore are not prepared for it. We don't have snowmobiles, hardly any four-wheel-drive vehicles, and we always borrow our snow shovels from the guy next door.

The other thing few people have in Washington is a garage, and most of us park our cars on the street. Therefore, when we get clobbered by two feet of snow all the automobiles are stuck and the removal requipment can't get through the streets.

* * *

So you're probably wondering how your capital coped during the great blizzard of 1979. I am happy to report to all Americans that we came through with flying colors.

The nation's lawmakers, administrators, regulation writers, paper shufflers, lobbyists, generals, admirals and secretaries, undersecretaries, acting secretaries, as well as division heads, department supervisors, standing committees, economic analysts, computer programmers, IRS inspectors, lawyers from both the public and private sector, as well as federal coordinators, state coordinators and city coordinators, all dealt with the snow on a unilateral basis without someone else telling them what to do.

Washington proved once and for all that, when put to the test, every man and woman in this town could handle a foot of snow as well as anyone in Minneapolis.

How do I know this? I'll tell you how. At about noon of the big day I received a telephone call from a reporter of The Washington Post who said he was doing a story on how people were coping with the snow in my neighborhood. I told him I would go out and see and report back to him.

I fought my way to the street and I discovered grown men walking up and down laughing and throwing snowballs at each other while their wives were shoveling the snow off the sidewalks. This seemed odd to me so I asked one general. "Why is your wife shoveling snow?"

"Because," the general explained, "the new army regulations say I can't get an enlisted man to come out and do it." When I asked one lady shoveling snow why she was doing it instead of her husband she replied somewhat bitterly, "How else would you celebrate the 'Year of the Woman'?"

I walked further on and ran into a friend from the State Department who was building a snowman.

"What's going to happen with China and Vietnam?" I inquired.

"That's a stupid question to ask now," he said angrily. "If I had to think about things like that I'd never get this snowman built."

* * *

I walked a few more blocks and saw Mrs. Pettibone with her shovel in her hand. "How's Mr. Pettibone?" I asked.

"He slipped on the ice."

"Did he get hurt?"

"No, but he's in the house right now writing up new regulations for the Office of Safety and Health Administration which will require that forthwith every public sidewalk must have a four-foot railing built alongside for people to grasp in case they slip on the ice."

I guess the most beautiful sight I saw that day was a high official of Amtrak skiing down the street. "How are the trains running today?" I shouted.

As he whizzed by he yelled happily, "Beats the hell out of me."

I went back and called The Post. "We're coping," I said excitedly.

"Is there anything you need?"

I thought of a marine's famous line during World War II and replied, "Send us more snow."

Dancing Toward the Future At a Gathering in Lausanne

By David Stevens

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (IHT) — The Prix de Lausanne is a dance competition that has rapidly acquired a unique and respected status in the ballet world despite — or more likely because of — being an event in which much of the dancing is unpolished and the judges look for promise rather than perfection.

Unlike the more celebrated competitions, such as that in Varna, Romania, aimed at young professionals wearing the colors of the Bolshoi or the Paris Opera or some other high-powered stable, Lausanne aims to catch the young dancer at an earlier and more crucial stage. It is aimed at ballet students from 15 to 19 years of age and the main prizes are one-year scholarships to one of seven first-rank dance schools in Europe and the United States, along with 6,000 Swiss francs for living expenses. Professional activity as a dancer or choreographer is a reason for disqualification, and it is even possible — as happened at the seventh Prix de Lausanne last weekend — to dance too well to win one of the scholarships.

The competition is as open as such an event could be. All comers are welcome, without regard to nationality, but the field is pared to 25 to 30 for the semifinals by rigorous elimination during the first two of the four days — first in class, then by performance of an obligatory *enchainement* and classical variation. These must be repeated in the semifinals and finals, along with a free variation of the dancer's choice, which may be in the dancer's own choreography.

Perhaps more important than prizes, this event throws these youngsters from around the world into each other's company and that of leading teachers, dancers, and school directors in what is, in effect, a vast and congenial international dance convention. "Just being in the milieu is almost as important as winning a prize," one former prize-winner remarked.

The Prix de Lausanne was founded in 1973 after a local organization, the Fonadation en Faveur de l'Art Choregraphique, asked Philippe Braunschweig, a Swiss industrialist and art lover, to become its president.

"I agreed on the condition that we do something interesting," recalled Braunschweig, who studied dance as a youth and whose wife, Elvire, is a former ballerina. "I went to my friends Rosella Hightower and Maurice Bejart for advice, and the result was this competition, which is intended to help young dancers improve their technique as well as make them known."

He went to various leading dance schools to persuade them to accept prize winners, a task that has been gradually aided by the growing reputation of the competition, over which Braunschweig presides like an amiable paterfamilias. Recently, the ballet school of the Paris Opera bent its rigid rules enough to give a Lausanne winner the same status as a first-prize winner of the Paris Conservatoire. Other schools are Bejart's Mudra, the Royal Ballet in London, Hightower's school in Cannes, the Monte Carlo Academy, and the Balanchine and American Ballet Theatre schools in New York.

"It informs, that's the important thing," Hightower remarked, noting especially the coverage given by Swiss television. "It encourages good teaching, and it takes dancers at an important point in their careers, when they might be tempted to quit because of money."

Patricia Neary, the former Balanchine dancer who is now director of dance at the Zurich Opera, said, "It's a fantastic thing for the dance world. For the first time Americans can come to Europe to study and vice versa. Before, you had to come to Europe on your own to audition and then pray that someone would take you."

This year, for the first time, an American was among the winners, Jessica Ann Funt, a miniscule 16-year-old who looks four years younger offstage than on, danced the third-act "Coppelia" variation and a gypsy concoction of her own to Shostakovich with an offhand brilliance that spoke well for her training at the Pennsylvania Ballet school and the Pennsylvania Academy of Ballet.



Jessica Ann Funt



Claire Foley

Mylene Rathfelder and Misako Hara take a break.

More brilliant still — alas — was the Belgian Koenraad Onzia, an 18-year-old product of the Antwerp Ballet Institute and almost as small as Miss Funt. He danced with the brilliant energy of a vest-pocked Villella, causing the audience to violate repeatedly the ban on applause. One jury member said later she felt like jumping up and shouting bravo. In the end, he won a gold medal and 2,000 Swiss francs — in effect telling him he too good and *hors concours*.

Among the other competitors, the benefits of further training were more evident in the occasional unsteadiness or fall, the earthbound jump, the extension that does not reach far enough. The other scholarship winners were Sylvia-Ines Voisard (France), Jan Broeckx (Belgium) and Philip Broomhead (Britain), while Mylene Rathfelder won a comparable prize as the best Swiss entry. The prize for the best choreography by a competing dancer was not awarded this year — it is perhaps a bit too much to expect much polish in this department from teen-agers — although there was some regret that the 17-year-old Japanese girl, Misako Hara, did not win it for her "La Biche," to a Toru Takemitsu score.

The viewer could make several general observations during the competition. There really are national styles of dancing and they declare themselves early. In the free variations, the youngsters often chose music that was hardly danceable, or did not find a style of movement that matched the music. Certain classic variations should be left for maturity — the would-be Swan Queens unanimously met disaster.

The choice of schools was interesting, too, and seemed to be a subject of some horsetrading after the judging ended. Miss Funt said before the final that she wanted to go to the Paris Opera school ("I'm too small for Balanchine"), but did not seem dismayed that she will go to the Royal Ballet instead. Miss Voisard will go to the Paris school. Broeckx will go to the School of American Ballet, where he presumably will have the chance to work on his interpretation of Apollo, while Broomhead will stay where he already is, at the Royal Ballet — "We have no intention of letting him go somewhere else," remarked James Monahan, the school's director.

PEOPLE:

Claudia Cardinale Is a Grandmother

It's going to be a shock to some film fans, but Claudia Cardinale became a grandmother yesterday. Aurelia Cristaldi, the actress's 20-year-old daughter-in-law, gave birth to a baby girl. She is the wife of Patrizio Cristaldi, Miss Cardinale's son from her broken marriage to producer Franco Cristaldi. Miss Cardinale, 39, now lives with director Pasquale Squitieri and is also expecting a baby.

* * *

Pope John Paul II makes his d but as a playwright March 1 wi the broadcast by Italy's radio ne work of a drama he wrote 19 yea ago about three marriages. Writte while the pope was Archbisho Karol Wojtyla of Krakow, "T Jeweler's Shop" was published 1960 in a Polish Catholic magazi under a pseudonym, Andrz Jawien. Now the Vatican publis ing house has brought out the Ita ian translation. Radio Audizio Italiane announced that the pl will soon be staged in Poland by cast of Roman Catholic actors, added that it will not be performe in any of Poland's 66 state-own theaters, so presumably it will staged on church premises. T play lasts 80 minutes and will broadcast twice, on March 1 a March 4.

* * *

Photographs taken by Fren President **Valery Giscard d'Estai** of U.S. President **Jimmy Carte** West German Chancellor **Helm Schmidt** and British Prime Minis **James Callaghan** have been pu lished in the current issue of t weekly Paris Match magazine. G card d'Estaing took the pictur against a backdrop of beaches a a sun-drenched ocean during t month's Guadeloupe summit me ing when the four leaders review world affairs on the French Car bean island.

* * *

Ronald Reagan will win the 19 Republican presidential nomin tion but he's losing some support other hopefuls, according to Se **Barry Goldwater**, the Grand O Party's 1964 presidential candida Goldwater predicts that Rep. P Crane of Illinois, Rep. **Jack Ke** of New York and **George Bush** al will pull delegates at the party's n tional convention. "Everywhere go people say they like Reagan Goldwater added. "But they a 'Isn't there somebody else?'"

— SAMUEL JUSTK

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